The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

1876.

THE CAMPAIGN GAZETTE

FOR 50 CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

OF THE

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette

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THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

Is largely circulated among the masses.

Special terms given to Republican Executive Committees in surrounding counties.

ADDRESS,

THE GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—In the Sandwich Islands one may catch goldfish by the hatful.

—The latest police outrage in New York is the clubbing of a whole family by an officer.

—Ex-Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, has been appointed State Registrar of voters, vice Wright resigned.

—Watterson in Congress and Bennett nominated for Mayor of New York. Now send Dana to jail.

—The statue of "Liberty" for New York harbor has a thumb nail two feet long by one and a half wide.

—There is news from private sources that a barrel or two of Tilden's money has been rolled into Indiana.

—Dispatches from Newton county, Ark., report the arrest of five men and the capture of two "crooked" stills.

—The family tree of a Texas family shows a branch on which several members have been hung for stealing horses.

—Sergeant Bates, Dr. Mary Walker, Western and Private Dalzell are kindly invited to the Valley of the Big Horn.

—The average Democratic editor as he sits down to write the expected eulogy of Congress groans, "This is worse than that crow was."

—"What we want," said a Democrat the other day, "is a radical and startling change." Then he went and bought a clean shirt.

—Somebody suggests that as Tilden and Hendricks cannot honestly vote together on account of opposing sentiments, they ought to pair off on election day.

—The silk manufacturers of the Eastern States held a meeting in New York yesterday, and resolved to advance prices twenty-five per cent. on all varieties of goods.

—The liabilities of Gibson & Taylor, of Minneapolis, whose failure was reported recently, are $718,000, and the assets $418,000. Outside speculations was the cause.

—Manchester, N. H., claims to be the only manufacturing city in New England where the mills have been operated without interruption on full time and without reduction in wages.

—Though Mrs. Tilton flatly refused to accept money from her husband, it is now asserted that she is living on his bounty, paid through the hands of a venerable and well known New York lawyer.

—Scarcely has ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain, before rumors of plots are rife. Already her friends and adherents are said to have succeeded in disturbing the Ministry, and a crisis is shortly anticipated.

—A lady writes: "Don't you make a mistake in chronicling daily the movements (?) of General Terry." In my opinion he had better change names with his enemy, Mr. Ball, and be called General Seden-ter ry!"

—In ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

—"Peter, don't you enjoy the astronomical phenomena these evenings?" said a well-to-do citizen, residing in West Philadelphia, to his colored employe, the other evening. "Clare to goodness, I never tried 'em; mushmelon's my favorite fruit!"

—Two little girls were lately prattling together, and one of them said: "We keep four servants, have six horses, and a lot of carriages; now, what have you got?" With quite as much pride the other answered, "We've got a skunk under our barn."

—At Boston, on Tuesday night, John Feayne waylaid and murdered Daniel McCarty. The two men, with families, resided in the same tenement house, and numerous turmoils had occurred between their children, which was the cause of the murder.

—On Sunday and Monday last Tallahatchee county, Miss., was visited by a terrible rain storm, destroying all the crops along the creek and bottoms, and sweeping away fences and bridges. Many farmers lost entire crops. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

—"Papa," said a little one to her sire, "you were rested last night, weren't you?" "No, my dear, papa never did anything to be arrested for. "Why, you slept all night; didn't that rest you?" The "old man" caved and ordered up mint-sticks for the family.

—Capt. Richard Kelly, of Falmouth, England, has received from the President of the United States a handsome telescope suitably inscribed as a reward for his bravery and humanity in rescuing the crew of the American brigantine H. F. Eaton in Atlantic mid-ocean in 1861.

—The admission of the South Carolina gentlemen who are accused of the murder of the colored men in Hamburg to bail for one thousand dollars suggests that this was the ruling price of an active, full-blooded negro before the war. There is one magistrate in South Carolina who understands the fitness of things.

—The four story block on the corner of Lagrange and Water streets, Toledo, O., owned by P. H. Birckhead, and occupied by the Vulcan Machine and Iron works, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. A portion of the machinery was saved. The loss is $12,000; partially insured.

—Tilden reform has broken out in a fresh spot. Sam McBride, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and a member of the committee to inform Tilden of his nomination, has stolen all the public funds at Pueblo, Colorado, and gone to preach reform in unknown fields. We had an idea the Tilden campaign was a "plush."

—Sothern notes as a remarkable fact that his audiences, in whatever quarter of the world he has gone, invariably laugh at the same jokes and award the same amount of applause to each point made. It was the same in Paris, in London, and New York, and he considers his idiotic play, therefore, a good measure of human nature all the world over.

—New York is suffering from an attack of bad water. A greenish-white scum has settled upon the surface of Croton Lake, imparting to the river a horrible smell and taste; and New York is driven to whisky for consolation.—*Chicago Tribune.* Driven! It was not until the whisky supply was comparatively exhausted that they found anything wrong with the water.

—Mr. Disraeli, by all accounts, did not get into the House of Lords too soon. The leading organs of English opinion were beginning to speak of him in terms more forcible than polite. The last issue of the *Fortnightly Review* refers to him as "a second rate novel writer," and the *Quarterly Review* says the demoralizing influence of his supremacy cannot easily be estimated.

—African scholars—by which we do not mean scholars of African descent—have been sufficiently warned in the past to abstain from using the expression "Lake Victoria Niyanza," since the word Niyanza itself means lake; yet we find the New York *Herald*, the leader of opinion on this subject, publishing a map with the objectionable title referred to.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the nomination of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, as a candidate for Mayor by some of the city workingmen may develop into a much more important movement than would appear on the surface at present. If Mr. Bennett will accept it is risking but little to say that such arrangements could be made as would place his election beyond doubt.

—A Kansas office seeker has discovered a new qualification upon which to base his claims. He published a card asking to be nominated for Probate Judge, because he has been out of employment for a long time, and greatly needs "some situation whereby he can support his family and pay his debts." The offices wouldn't hold out in any community were they to be given to all the men in that condition.

—The "prostrate South" is a land of fat things this year. The farmers and planters hardly know what to do with their abundance. In the enjoyment of all their political and civil rights, with no burdens imposed by General Government which do not bear equally upon all the people, the State and the local offices in their own hands, it is difficult to conjecture what they have to complain of except the loss of the privilege of "walloping the nigger."

—Mr. Josiah Henson, whose character and career supplied Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe with the original conception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is now in England seeking aid. In his effort in behalf of the Wilberforce Educational Institute at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, his private property has become involved, and unless help is given him he will be left without support in his old age. Mr. Henson is now in his 88th year, and resides in England after the lapse of a quarter of a century.

—Chicago *Tribune: Frank Leslie* printed a sketch of the Custer battle-field. Generals Terry and Gibbon and other officers are shown at full length, dressed in the regulation uniform. I doubt if any field-officer besides Otis has a full uniform along with him. Terry wears a pair of corduroy pants, an old blouse, and a stained weather-beaten Panama hat; Gibbon dresses even plainer; while General Brisbin covers his compact frame with a suit of blue overalls. These men, having seen service before, left style at their barracks, and are here for business.

—Just listen to the New York *Tribune*, will you, about the Democratic House of Representatives: "Congress not only did nothing to solve our financial problem, but the House, which ought to have led the way, in fact did everything in its power instead to make confusion worse confounded. It repealed the best thing in the Resumption act of 1875—that fixing the date for resumption in 1879—and left every virtious or useless thing there was in it untouched. Its one step, therefore, toward paying our debts was to declare that it couldn't think of touching any further ahead than for beginning to pay them. It utterly refused to touch the silver question. It made a ridiculous effort at tariff revision, and left the bill to die stillborn. It pushed civil Service Reform to mean by turning out the oldest and most faithful employes the Government had, and filling their places sometimes with incompetents, sometimes with speculators, sometimes with pets of Congressional and offensive traitors, always with greenhorns. It managed the most of its investigations so poorly as to secure little actual reform, while the partisan ones brought the whole business of investigation into contempt. It kept the Government employes living from hand to mouth on payments of a third of a month's salary at a time, crippled the Signal Service, stopped the fast mails, and made its most liberal appropriation in the form of a myriad little steals disguised as river and harbor improvements. Rivers that nobody navigates, and at ports which have no harbors to speak of."

GENERAL CROOK'S RECORD.

A Brief Sketch of the Military History of the Soldier Who is Hunting the Indians.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from General Crook's army, gives the following reminiscences of its commander: General George Crook is a soldier of whom his native State (Ohio) can well be proud. Born in Dayton, he was nominated at an early age to be a cadet from that district in the Military Academy at West Point. Graduating at that institution a quarter of a century ago, in the same class with Sheridan, Slocum, Stanley and others, his military career has since presented a strange and constant succession of onerous and dangerous duties, which have, as his friends believe, fully qualified him for the now largest command in the field.

The details of his numerous conflicts with the savages of the Far West, his hair-breadth escapes and the trying scenes in which he has figured as hero would read like a romance, and it is enough to say that if he is not as well known to the people of the Eastern States, on the Pacific slope his name is a household word among the miners and ranchmen who owe to him the protection from Indian depredations they now enjoy. There is scarcely a tribe on the Western coast that has not felt the power of his military talent, from the Klamaths, Snakes and Pi Utes of the North, to the Yavapais and Apaches of Arizona.

The General has been severely wounded twice, which is an evidence of his excellent record. When the war broke out he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and distinguished himself in command of the famous "Kanawha Division," mostly composed of picked men from the Buckeye State, and having under him as subordinates officers of the type of Rutherford B. Hayes.

What the "Kanawha Division" performed under the command of Crook and Hayes is well known to every patriotic son of Ohio who has listened with bated breath and kindling eye to the thrilling story told by his veteran brother, by the crackling winter fire. The close of the war found Crook a Major General of Volunteers, in command of the entire cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac. He had figured conspicuously in the operations conducted under General Sheridan, which led to the destruction of the last remnant of Lee's army of Northern Virginia; he was then assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina, but had scarcely entered upon his new duties when the threatening storm-cloud of the Indian war upon the feeble settlements of Idaho summoned him to the distant mountain ranges of the Pacific Coast. There the Pi-Utes and Shoshonees had "broken out," and for a while held high carnival of robbery and death. Eighty-six unfortunate Chinamen were massacred in a single day, thousands of inoffensive settlers brought the whole business of investigation into contempt. It kept the Government employes living from hand to mouth on payments of a third of a month's salary at a time, crippled the Signal Service, stopped the fast mails, and made its most liberal appropriation in the form of a myriad little steals disguised as river and harbor improvements. Rivers that nobody navigates, and at ports which have no harbors to speak of."

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FIRST EDITION.

HOW TO DO IT.

The Way to Compass Cur Centennial.

Sights and People to be Seen—Beauties of the Park — Money Making Schemes—A Curious and Valuable Chart—Room for More.

After the visitor to the Centennial has gained admission to the grounds he will find himself in a quandary. As he gazes upon the scene before him, the beauty of the grounds, the number and variety and attractiveness of the edifices and their contents, he begins to realize that this national Exposition is something to excite the pride of every American citizen, and something too, to confuse the beholder. What he shall do first and whither he shall go are to him perplexing questions, and, ten chances to one, he will be compelled to stop and give the situation the calm consideration that it demands. There are some people that rush wildly at anything and everything the moment they find themselves loose in the grounds. But these are the very ones that do not thoroughly see the Centennial, and unless they give a long time to an inspection of the place they are sure to go away with the

Most Confused and Chaotic Recollections

of the scene. From the gateway can be seen a considerable portion of the buildings and grounds, and these are all so fine appearing, and each one of the many inducements, that it is necessary to begin right in order to obtain anything like a fair idea of the Centennial Exhibition. It is so vast and so multitudinous in its details, and withal is so valuable a study to instructive, that it requires a systematic inspection to understand it. If this rule is not observed, then the visit will not accomplish much good. In the first place, before any attempt is made to see the inside of the many buildings, let the visitor travel the grounds, learn the points of the compass, the locality of the buildings, and their order in rank or importance, and then it is time to delve into the details. I have spent two or three days in walking and riding about the grounds, and have just commenced to learn the places. The good people who come here expecting that they can see what is to be seen in a day or two, or even a week, will find themselves

The Victims of a Gross Blunder

before the first half day has passed away. To get a superficial idea of the affair will take a week, to secure anything like an adequate impression, and to learn the value of the Exposition, will require two weeks, and to study the various departments and master all the lessons they present will take at least a month or more. The very first step that the visitor can make first is toward one of the stations of the West End Centennial Railway Company. This company — the Philadelphia, West End Street Railway Company—purchased the right to manage these lines in the Centennial grounds, and it is proving a very profitable investment to them. They are running four, five and six cars—sometimes more—and pulled by diminutive locomotives, are running all the time from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, and they are full constantly. The fare is five cents. The first day two or three trips over the entire ground are sufficient, and then, as the locations of the buildings are learned, trips can be made to each one with some degree of facility and intelligence. Each trip costs 5 cents, and unless one chooses to do a great deal of pedestrianism, an expenditure of about 50 or 60 cents a day is necessary. If the weather were not so oppressively hot so much riding would not be necessary, but it is far better to spend a half dollar this way every day than to run the risk of being

Affected by the Extreme Heat.

People who are cooled by the fresh breeze can have no true idea of the intense heat that now prevails in Philadelphia. Even the cool breezes, which from the Schuylkill river, fail to do very much good, although they are at all times gratefully welcome.

Once upon the cars, and being whirled at a rapid rate around the Centennial grounds, one is struck with the variety of objects to be seen. On all sides the eye lights upon buildings, some small, others large; some of them, such as Horticultural, Machinery, but all of them full of a striking and fascinating interest. The natural beauties of Fairmount Park are familiar to every traveler, and many that have not visited the park in days past have heard of its attractions. There are shady dells, and there are open places; deep ravines and flat grounds, and think timber, but about them all there is a delightfully fresh and wholly natural look that strongly impresses the lover of nature. The place is truly picturesque in many locations, and, while nature has done much for it, man has not forgotten the opportunities, and has, with the aid of landscape gardening, converted the ground into a delightful region. In the vicinity of the buildings—the Centennial grounds—the eye is pleased with many

The Choicest and Most Variegated Flowers,

and the sense of smell is quite as much delighted by their delicious fragrance. The ride around the park will require about a half hour's time, and for this there is to pay any one. On the grounds are 180 buildings, which, altogether, compose this national fair. The principal ones are the main Exhibition building, Machinery hall, the United States Government building, Art Gallery, (memorial and annex buildings), Horticultural hall, the Woman's Pavilion, and the Kansas and Colorado buildings. Then there are the State buildings, erected by the States in the Union as the headquarters of the residents of those States who visit the Centennial. These are all models of architecture and the finish, of which I shall write in a future letter. Not that many of the smaller edifices are less attractive. There is the Turkish bazar, the Japanese bazar, the Egyptian bazar, a Tunisian bazar, the Jerusalem bazar, sponge fisheries of Turkey, Bethlehem bazar, British Government building, Canadian Log House, Spanish Governmt at buildings, United States Signal Service building, Bowell's Newspaper Exhibition building, Photographic Art building, Swedish School House, Swedish Government building, Centennial Photographic Company, German Government building Brazilian Government building, House of Public Comfort, French Government building, Pennsylvania Educational building, Moorish Villa, Hunter's Camp, Portugal Government building, Banker's building, French Glass Exhibit, Kinder-garten, Philadelphia City building, Music Pavilion, Perforated Metal building, Cuban Acclimation Office, New England Farmer's Home one hundred years ago, Butter and Cheese Factory, Farm Wagon building, Horological Hall, Horse Railroad building, Model Apiary, Special Flower Exhibit, and a host more. Just think of these, and at the same time think that each is filled with objects of great interest, and there is

The Sum Total of the Work

to be done may be computed. Restaurant keepers are better represented than any other class of the business community. At every few steps one comes upon a restaurant—most of them well managed and attractive. There are all classes, from the place where a regular course is served, down to the counter where a glass of milk and a piece of pie or bread is the stock in trade. When it is considered that nearly every one takes his or her lunch or dinner inside the grounds, the necessity of so many eating houses is understood, and every one without an exception transacts a money-making business. I came across an old Chicagoan to-day, a man well known there in days past, who left that city some time since on account of financial reverses. He is conducting a primitive restaurant and is making considerable money. Soda water fountains, cigar and popcorn stands, beer and lemonade stands are as proportionately plentiful as saloons are in Chicago, and that is saying a great deal. The cafes and restaurants are divided into several kinds. There is the French, the Turkish, the Viennese, Algerian, Tunisian, German, American (numbers of them), Moorish and a genuine old-fashioned dairy. In the foreign cafes are to be found

Black - eyed Magnificent - Looking Houris,

whose attractive charms are said to allure customers. In the Tunisian cafe there is a handsome woman who, dresses as a ballet dancer, sings the airs and dances to the music of the country—ostensibly, I will add on my own account. But I am led to believe that all these Turks, Egyptians, Moors, Algerians, Tunisians, are clever counterfeits, being nothing more than very pretty French and Italian women, as well as the males, dressed up in the costumes of the different countries. I have found that they all speak the English language very cleverly. The Japanese women in the Japanese bazaar are

Genuine Representatives of That Country,

and their almond eyes, delicate olive skin, and piquant and native expression receive a good deal of admiration from the male visitors, and excite a good deal of curiosity in the minds of the young American ladies. At nearly all of these foreign cafes the one interest seems to be to make all the money that is possible to make. They charge high prices for everything, while at the American restaurants the prices are generally reasonable. For instance, I walked into the Turkish cafe to-day and asked for a cup of coffee. They gave me one, and an exceedingly diminutive one at that, not more than three or four thimbefuls, for which the charge was thirty cents, and in addition I had to pay for the Turkish pipe and tobacco, which was used with the coffee. But that coffee was most delicious, delicate to the taste, and aromatic to the smell, as it was possible to be. The Turkish cafe is arranged true to Oriental custom, and it is usually well filled with gentlemen who come to sip the delightful coffee, smoke the long Turkish pipe, and—ogle the pretty women. But beware of the "Trois Freres Provencaux." This is a place the very outside of which will make one's mouth water. It is fixed up in the most pleasing style, and is suggestive of all sorts of epicurean dishes and delicacies. But keep away.

Unless You Have Money to Spend.

I fell into their snare yesterday afternoon at lunch time. The place was so alluring that the temptation could not be resisted. There was no bill of fare with price attached, and for a very reasonable lunch the bill was $1.79, which, at the American stand would cost 60 cents. These Frenchmen know how to catch the dollars as well they know how to manage the cuisine in the most artistic style.

The Centennial is the best place to meet old friends that can be imagined. And it is not to be wondered at when so many people from so many parts of the country gather in Philadelphia. Your correspondent has in the past two days discovered old acquaintances whom he has not seen for years, and who long ago left the East, West, and South. These sudden renewals or old-time friendships are very delightful, especially as one is so glad to meet a familiar face during his wanderings around these extensive grounds. I have passed a very affecting meeting to-day during my luncheon at one of the American restaurants. An old lady, evidently from the country, advanced in years, was sitting alone at one of the little tables, lunch eating her luncheon. All of a sudden there was a glad cry of welcome, and in the next moment she had

A Great, Swarthy Man in Her Arms.

The recognition was mutual, and the scene that followed was a pleasant one to the student of human character. The man had left his relatives, I inferred from their conversation, and this old lady had not seen him for fifteen years. It was a joyful day for the old dame. This place gives unrivaled opportunities to penetrate the mysteries of human character. To the Centennial come people of all classes and conditions, the boorish and refined, the green and the experienced in the school of experience. There are inconceivable numbers of young couples on their bridal trips, and quite as important a lesson is learned in watching them, and quite as much enjoyment derived from their conduct and their open-mouthed astonishment, as from the Exposition itself. But, doubtless, they enjoy the show in a greater degree than the more experienced.

When one has sauntered about the grounds for a day he begins to think that all

The Cripples of the Universe

are at the Centennial, as I did at first. They are wheeled around the grounds in these rolling invalid chairs by men in uniforms. But as the visitor becomes posted he will relinquish this idea. This is another money-making scheme. An organized company have a number of chairs all about the grounds, each in the care of a gray-uniformed official, and they are leased to tired women and able-bodied young men, and whoever chooses to pay only one cent an hour for their use, and the poor invalided man has to do all the hard work.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A CURIOUS EXHIBIT.

(Phila. Press.)

One of the most curious of the recent arrivals in the Agricultural Building was received and placed in position in the Oregon department yesterday. It is a chart about twenty-two feet long and two and a half feet wide, presenting in unbroken lines the complete history of man, including the record of every nation from the Garden of Eden to the present. Upon the scale adopted the nations, empires, kingdoms, republics and States; the manners, customs and dress; the progress, civilization and discoveries; the invention of steam, electricity, printing; the introduction of the alphabet, the progress of language, the spread of literature; the names, nationalities and distinguishing characteristics of eminent men, the names and dates of all important battles, disasters and inventions; the rise and fall of ancient empires, dynasties, and peoples; the names of all the sovereigns, emperors, kings, rulers of the earth, and the duration of their authority in the area, population, and the number to the square mile to each country, with an epitome of ancient and modern history, together with a *fac simile* of ancient coins, medals, tablets and obelisks, and the pyramids of Egypt, Syria, Nineveh, and Babylon; of implements of warfare and husbandry, alphabetical letters and hieroglyphics; mythology—the gods, temples, and priests of each—a brief sketch of its origin, the brass or bronze, of navigation—the compass, the galley, and the clipper ship; of astronomy—the size, the distance, and number of the planets, and the sun, with their proper systematic relation to the world's history. As the atlas shows the place where, so the chart shows the time when, and the relative position of one event to another. In this work the author evidently does not assume to be responsible for the facts of history, but gives them simply as they are found on record in the several histories of the various nations of the earth. Every student of history knows at once how the difficulty attending the effort to eliminate the salient facts of general history from the voluminous network of subordinate facts and details with which they are surrounded. What is wanted is something of this kind to assist in separating the important facts of history from the confused ideas and jumble of unconnected facts, can we hope to make any progress in the work of understanding the full record of our race? This chart shows what is going on at the same time, the world over, in all the nations. One of the chief features of this work is what is termed synchronism, for here are the lines of the States in the Union as the headquarters of the residents of those States who visit the Centennial. These are all models of architecture and the finish, of which I shall write in a future letter. Not that many of the smaller edifices are less attractive. There is the Turkish bazar, the Japanese bazar, the Egyptian bazar, a Tunisian bazar, the Jerusalem bazar, sponge fisheries of Turkey, Bethlehem bazar, British Government building, Canadian Log House, Spanish Governmt at buildings, United States Signal Service building, Bowell's Newspaper Exhibition building, Photographic Art building, Swedish School House, Swedish Government building, Centennial Photographic Company, German Government building Brazilian Government building, House of Public Comfort, French Government building, Pennsylvania Educational building, Moorish Villa, Hunter's Camp, Portugal Government building, Banker's building, French Glass Exhibit, Kinder-garten, Philadelphia City building, Music Pavilion, Perforated Metal building, Cuban Acclimation Office, New England Farmer's Home one hundred years ago, Butter and Cheese Factory, Farm Wagon building, Horological Hall, Horse Railroad building, Model Apiary, Special Flower Exhibit, and a host more. Just think of these, and at the same time think that each is filled with objects of great interest, and there is

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whose attractive charms are said to allure customers. In the Tunisian cafe there is a handsome woman who, dresses as a ballet dancer, sings the airs and dances to the music of the country—ostensibly, I will add on my own account. But I am led to believe that all these Turks, Egyptians, Moors, Algerians, Tunisians, are clever counterfeits, being nothing more than very pretty French and Italian women, as well as the males, dressed up in the costumes of the different countries. I have found that they all speak the English language very cleverly. The Japanese women in the Japanese bazaar are

Genuine Representatives of That Country,

and their almond eyes, delicate olive skin, and piquant and native expression receive a good deal of admiration from the male visitors, and excite a good deal of curiosity in the minds of the young American ladies. At nearly all of these foreign cafes the one interest seems to be to make all the money that is possible to make. They charge high prices for everything, while at the American restaurants the prices are generally reasonable. For instance, I

THE COST OF LIVING.

(Phila. Press.)

Mr. James P. Boyd, who at one time occupied an important editorial position on the staff of *The Press*, and is now editor of the *People's Journal*, has written a letter discussing the hotel and boarding-house accommodations of Philadelphia which contains important information and some pertinent comments thereon. We quote as follows:

I find that, exclusive of hotels, there are not less than 10,000 houses of eight rooms each, which are at the disposal of Centennial guests; and about 15,000, heretofore private, which have open from two to three rooms each for the reception of visitors. The figures therefore are these:

10,000 houses, 8 rooms each.....80,000
15,000 houses, 3 rooms each.....45,000

Total.....125,000 rooms.

As to cost of living, first-class boarding may be had in these houses at from $7 to $12 per week. Rooms without board may be had at from 50 cents to $1 per day. Full restaurant meals can always be had at from 25 to 50 cents each, and a substantial lunch at from 10 to 20 cents. Nowhere, except among a few who at an early day sought a golden harvest, but who have long since repented of their mistake, has the price of rooms or living in the city increased on account of the Centennial. The great plenitude of lodging rooms, boarding-houses, and restaurants, together with the inexhaustible vegetable and fruit resources of the surrounding country, forbid anything like extravagant charges for board. This is the situation in the face of an average daily attendance up to this time far in advance of that at London, Paris, or Vienna. We are persuaded in our own mind that the capacities of the city for accommodation cannot be overtaxed, even though the throng should be quadrupled, as it will be on the subsidence of the summer heat and the perfection of the splendid attractions of the autumn months.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

8,000 Killed in One Engagement.

Servia and Montenegro to "Fight to the Last Man."

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

BELGRADE, August 16.—The Turks have reached Joblanitz. A Servian, Col. Autilile, is gathering strength to defend Kruceratz, from which place roads lead to Kragugeratz. The fall of this place would open the Morava Valley to the south of General Tchernayeff's position.

LONDON, August 16.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that while war preparations continue actively, and while even the peace party consider any fate preferable to the deposition of Prince Milan, and the annexation of any part of Servia to Turkey, or even a period of Turkish rule, at the same time the depression of spirits and a desire for peace among the moderate party of the Servian people generally make the instructions of the powers to be anxiously looked for, in the hope that it would bring peace without any of the above conditions, which it is feared the Turks desire to impose. Rather than accept any of those the moderate party will support the Government and continue the struggle until Servia conquers or cannot fight longer. They say the deposition of Prince Milan would occasion a dynastic civil war, which would retard the progress of the country twenty years. As for Turkish rule here, most of the Servians, even the opponents of the war, say it is better that all Servians perish in the struggle than submit to that. It is evident if intervention of the powers does not bring peace, that no arrangement between the belligerents themselves is likely to.

The *Times'* Athens dispatch says in consequence of the Porte's refusal to grant the demands of the Creaton Assembly, great excitement prevails, and a rising has been imminent. The Creatons sought the advice of Greece. The latter urged them to appeal to the great powers and await the result, which they will probably do.

LONDON, August 16.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, which says: Mediation by the powers on the basis of the re-establishment of the *status quo ante bellum* is considered imminent. It is reported that the Czar is anxious for the speedy termination of the war, and has gone to Livadia to confer with the Emperors of Austria and Germany to offer their good offices to the belligerents for the purpose of securing peace.

LONDON, August 17.—The *Standard's* special from Belgrade says it is reported that the Turks have occupied Petrowatza and Mitrovitza, in northwestern Servia. These towns are respectively south and north of Badavinja, the headquarters of Gen. Leschjanin. The Servian commander, thus outflanked, was obliged to evacuate Badavinza. It is reported that he is to be superseded by Gen. Kalaroff, a Russian.

LONDON, August 17.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Standard* says a war manifesto will be issued by Prince Milan to-day, declaring that Servia and Montenegro will fight together to the last man.

The *Times'* correspondent at Ragusa announces that the report of the severe defeat of the Turks at Knee is confirmed. According to Montenegrin accounts, Mehemet Pasha, with 20,000 men, advanced into the ravines of Knee on Monday. His army was attacked on all sides, routed, and pursued by Montenegrins from Mt. Grahovo to Podgoritza, where the Turks were protected by their artillery. The Montenegrins estimate the Turkish loss at 8,000. No doubt this is the gravest disaster of the war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EDINBURGH, August 16.—A statue of Dr Livingstone, the African explorer, the site of which is a few yards to the east of the Scott monument, was unveiled here yesterday.

LONDON, August 16.—A dispatch from Belfast says although no serious rioting occurred last night, several encounters took place between mobs and the constabulary. Twenty-six persons were sent to the hospitals. Some parts of Belfast are very excited to-day, and the military have been called out.

LONDON, August 16.—Right Hon. Gerard J. Noel, having accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Works, vice Lord Henry Lennox, resigned, was to-day re-elected to the House of Commons without opposition.

GERMANY

BAYREUTH, August 16.—The performance of Siegfried, the second of the Wagner trilogy, which was postponed from yesterday, took place to-day. It lasted seven and a half hours, including two intermissions of an hour each, between the acts. The audience manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The scene in which the dialogue between Siegfried and the Waldvogelein occurs produced a marked impression, as also the scene in the first act, in which Siegfried forges the sword. The closing scene of the opera, where Brunnhilde is aroused from sleep on the fiery rock, made a striking effect.

EGYPT.

LONDON August 17.—A telegram from Alexandria, Egypt, to the *Standard*, says reinforcements are leaving for Abyssinia, whence come rumors of Egyptian reverses.

PORTUGAL.

OPORTO, August 16.—Two banks in this city have suspended, causing a renewal of the financial crisis.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

UTICA, August 16.—The postponed 2:24 race was finished this morning, May Bird winning the seventh heat and race. Time 2:29¼.

In the 2:29 class, first heat, Marion was the favorite $40 to $12 for Planter, and $8 for the field. The third heat was a dead heat between Mattie and Marion. Summary—Planter, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 1; Marion, 2, 1, 4, 3; Mattie, 4, 4, 9, 3, 2; Trio, 3, 3, 4, 2, 4; Time 2:24½, 2:23½, 2:24, 2:25, 2:25.

In the 2:22 class Adelaide was the favorite at $50 to $30 for Sam Purdy, $26 for Cosette, and $15 for the field. Summary—Adelaide, 1, 1, 8, 1; Idol, 7, 2, 1, 2; Joe Brown, 5, 3, 2, 4; Sam Purdy, 2, 7, 4, 3; Lady Turpin, 4, 4, 3, 6; Slow Go, 3, 6, 5, 7,; Cosette, 6, 5, 6, 5; Bonner, 8, 8, 7, 8. Time 2:21½, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:22¾.

Lulu was not in good condition for the special fast trial. She broke badly each time upon the quarter and back stretches. Time 2:26¾, 2:28¼.

There are thirteen entries for the 2:32 class, and six for the free to all to-morrow.

Base Ball.

NEW HAVEN, August 16.—Hartfords, 5; New Havens, 3.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Arrived—The steamships Bolivia, from Glasgow, and Canada, from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Arrived—The steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 16.—The steamship Mosel, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 16.—The steamship City of Montreal, from New York has arrived.

The Kidnapped Judge.

CHEYENNE, Wy., August 16.—Judge Stone, of Colorado, who was forcibly taken from a train near Boulder yesterday, was sent over the mountains to Golden City, and thence to Denver. He arrived there at 2 o'clock this morning. He was uninjured, as the men only wanted him to keep the Court from convening. Judge Brazee, with Gov. Routt's posse of military, went to Boulder last night, opened Court, and then adjourned it till to-morrow.

Train Thrown from the Track.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—Train No. 4 of the New York express, which left Cleveland about ten o'clock last night on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was thrown from the track about two o'clock this morning, near Northeast, Pa. Wm. Clemmens, of Cleveland, O., had both legs broken. Some others were injured slightly. The train was badly wrecked. The cause of the accident is unknown.

The Brakemen's Strike Ended.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Officers along the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad say the brakemen's strike is over, and trains will be running as usual as soon as the engines can be put in readiness. All the strikers have been paid in full and discharged, not to be employed in any capacity on the road again.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Off for Long Branch.

The President will leave Washington on Friday or Saturday for Long Branch.

Unreliable War News.

Nothing has been heard at army headquarters from Generals Crook and Terry since the forward movement against the Sioux, and all

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 87½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

MAYOR MCCARTHY comes out of the suit that was intended to test the legality of his election, triumphant. The day for calling him the *De Facto* has passed, and he is now *De Jure*, as well as *De Facto*.

SPEAKER KERR is slowly sinking, and cannot, apparently, last very long. He has given up all hopes of living, and is calmly awaiting the messenger of death. The country will regret his untimely decease.

WE are glad to be informed that the reports of serious troubles among our troops in Philadelphia are entirely unreliable, and that the encampment was in all respects a pleasant occasion. The reported arrest of certain officers, and other sensational reports, are declared to be unfounded and utterly unworthy of notice.

CONGRESS and Parliament closed their sessions, if not simultaneously, at least on the same day. Their operations have not been strikingly important, yet their sessions have been long continued. Perhaps a less valuable session of Congress, as regards the legislation provided, has rarely been held. The partisanship of the House has been marked and malignant, and its legislation of little value.

WE are strongly impressed with the statements of the President, touching events personal and otherwise, relating to his administration. No one object has been so dear to the Democracy as the hope of fastening on the President something that would disgrace him personally, and through him injure the Republican party. He has escaped entirely unscathed, and while some around him have been more or less scorched, the smell of fire is not on his garments. He admits fully that he may have been deceived, in several instances, by those taken into his confidence, but that his motives in adhering to them till they were proven guilty were pure and honorable. We think the same; and the journals which have so violently assailed him should honorably recall their strictures.

FIGURES often illustrate the tendency of events better than any other forms of fact. In 1864 the Republicans carried the country by 411,281 majority; in 1868 by 309,587, in 1872 by 762,271 majority. In each of these campaigns they went into the fight with leaders who had not been indicted for embezzlement, and the platforms were unequivocal and pronounced. This year the Democratic party goes in with a man of infamous record, and on a platform which no impartial man can interpret. It is designed to catch the unthinking, for no man of sense who sits down and deliberately reads TILDEN'S letter can be deceived by it. Therefore, with such a leader and such a platform, the Republican party has the most emphatic assurance that if the majorities of the last three Presidential campaigns are cut down at all it will not be in a very great degree.

THE President has administered a number of very severe rebukes to the House for its efforts to ignore the constitutional rights of other departments of the Government, and for its impudence generally. When a resolution of inquiry was passed, to know how long, and by what right he was absent from the National Capital, they were informed that it was none of their business by what right he was absent, so long as the Constitution did not prohibit it, and were treated to some information showing that the Presidents, from WASHINGTON down, spent as much time away from the Capital, as he did. In signing the River and Harbor bill, the House was also informed that the President would allow only so much money to be used as applied to national objects. So also in the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the House was reminded that the attempt to legislate certain officials out of office was in invasion of the rights of the Executive which would be resisted.

EUGENE SCHUYLER, Secretary of the American Legation in Turkey, has made the fullest and fairest report relative to Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria yet published. He is the person who made the celebrated report concerning Russian mismanagement and cruelty in Central Asia, which caused so much comment, and so nearly resulted in the displacement of General KAUFFMAN, and did necessitate Mr. SCHUYLER'S transfer to another legation. He was then accused of being in the interests of the English. Now his statements of the condition of affairs in Bulgaria are flatly against the English policy, and show that the most barbarous cruelties were perpetrated on the Bulgarians. He has rendered the world a service by his exposure of the exact facts as to the situation in Bulgaria. The enormous atrocities perpetrated by the Turks, wherever the opportunity, should overcome all scruples, on the part of Christian nations, and lead to interference that will learn the barbarians that they must restrain their atrocious propensities.

DISRAELI has at last accepted the honors and emoluments with which he toyed so long. Just the scope the new honors and plans will take does not yet seem to be fully understood. The conferment of the honors and titles so soon after his securing the title of Empress of India for the Queen seems all the more significant in the light of the earnest expressions with which the Queen refers to her new titles in her address proroguing Parliament. Was one the reward for securing the other? It wears such a look. The conferment of the titles and honors he received was right and proper. GLADSTONE was offered a peerage before his retirement, but declined it. DISRAELI acts as though it had been in his mind for a long while to close up his career by accepting the titles conferred. He has gathered what honors the leadership in the House of Commons would confer, and now that his mental powers are declining, takes the permanent benefits that should follow a long and successful political career. His has been a shrewd and successful life.

WITH the present week the camp meeting season is upon us, and in several directions, near by, the usual services will be held. These meetings are increasing in popularity among all denominations in this country. They are largely attended, and the services are strongly evangelical and earnest. The modern camp unites the pleasurable feature of a picnic, or woods residence, having just enough of the rougher experience to relieve the monotony of city life, but not enough to prove at all disagreeable. The social features of the modern camp are entirely agreeable, and the music at morning and evening very entertaining. Usually, those who have cottages, take up their residence in the woods some weeks in advance of the meetings, and fishing, hunting, and the delights of an utter abandonment of business and its cares are enjoyed. During the meetings rigid rules prevail, and all else is made to conform to them. Usually, the preaching is of a high order, and the singing spirited and earnest. The old time enthusiasm does not fully obtain, but in many particulars the modern camp meeting is an improvement on that of the olden time. This is the month for the several meetings near at hand.

THE bill introduced by Mr. COX, to regulate immigration does not meet the views of the public East, and appears jumbled and crude. One portion of the bill puts power over immigration in the hands of the general government, and prohibits the landing of a convict, pauper or lunatic passenger. A tax of two dollars is to be paid before any immigrant is landed, the money to go into the United States Treasury, the same to be used to reimburse any State for its expense in caring for immigrant paupers, who have become dependent on the State within five years after their arrival. This is all clear enough; but the bill utterly fails to provide for the care of the immigrant as soon as he arrives, and prevent his being robbed or abused. The United States Supreme Court has decided certain regulations made by State laws unconstitutional, in that they interfere with, attempt to regulate commerce, which Congress only has power to do. This being the case, it was thought that Congress should enact a law that will fully cover the case, and so avoid any possible conflict with State laws on this question.

THE arrangement between Austria and Hungary, just after the battle of Sadowa, by which they were to be jointly governed by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, but with certain special rights for Hungary, is about to expire by limitation, and a new arrangement is in process of negotiation. Among the points conceded to Hungary is that of a bank at Pesth, whose notes shall be a legal tender. The Austrian National Bank has heretofore made all emissions of paper, but the Pesth National Bank will stand on a par with it in this respect. The paper issue of Austria has less purchasing power than that of this country, but the Government has begun to agitate in favor of redeeming it in silver. The interest on the Austrian public debt is payable in silver, and her course in paying interest in this form of coin has, along with its depreciation in value, caused a decline in the value of those bonds. As a result Austria is pressed by foreign bondholders just as we are in this country, to substitute gold for silver coin, in paying interest. We have paid in gold, but the fraud perpetrated on the American people, by the surreptitious repeal of the act for the coinage of silver, shows that the holders of our bonds are ready for any measure whatever that will give them an advantage over the people. Whatever may be the necessities of a crippled and borrowing nation, we are not in that position. Austria is threatened, that if she does not demonetize silver, or at least make her bonds payable in gold, she will not be permitted to borrow farther on the European market. We are not in that position, and the fact that the bondholders resorted to clandestine methods to repeal the silver act, should arouse the people to demand a pledge of their candidates for Congress that they will support a bill for the remonetization of silver.

OUR CITY'S INTERESTS.

Recent revelations have opened up the breadth and scope of the freight discrimination question, as it had not been developed before. Speculation had been indulged, as to the motives that would inspire railroad managements to oppress a given city, and particularly special firms in that city. Personal interest was denied, and outside corporate interest was held in the background. These, at most, would account for a small share in a policy so broad. Unless we assume that all connected with the management of the vast railroad interests centreing here are corrupt, that theory does not fully account for the oppressions our people suffer. It will account for the exceptional cases, but not for a general policy. Despite the fact that, considered from an impartial railroad standpoint, discriminations are unwise, the fact that they are employed as a *general policy*, in their bearings on this city is undeniable. The true policy of any railroad is to promote its own increase of business and profits. It does not concern it who pay the freight bills, so they are paid; and it is a well settled fact, that impartiality, and rates as low as is compatible with a fair amount of profit, are as a rule, the true methods of increasing business success. In exceptional cases, as of petroleum, it is not of so much importance that rates shall be low, as that they be uniform. Nine tenths of our oil product goes abroad and if the price is kept equitable, as between our refiners, it is really better for the country at large that good prices be obtained abroad, as they bring a larger amount of money into the country. It is better, for the interests of the country at large, that competition such as we have had in oil, for years past, be ended, and that more money be had for what we export. But the railroads should not attempt to dominate the question, unless the war between the refinery interests actually prevented an amicable adjustment among themselves. We regard the oil trade, however, as exceptional in some of its phases. The general discriminations are where our real danger lies.

If we are correct in our own view that English influence and interests are at the bottom of this affair, the sooner our manufacturers awake to the fact the better. If such be the case, it means the utter destruction of our iron interests, in order that those of England may again prosper. It may be accepted as certain that in such an event there will be no modification or change till our great interests are surely destroyed. It may be asked, if this is the purpose, why should there be any discrimination at all? Why not make railroad charges so excessive the country over as to prevent American iron competing with the English? Simply because it would not be shrewd. It would indicate the policy being pursued too clearly, and so would defeat itself. If, by playing one American city against another, the one most dreaded is ruined, the others can then be destroyed at leisure. Pittsburgh has been the objective of English opposition for years; the fact that their eye is upon us is proven by their contemptuous reply when we applied for capital to relieve us from our oppressions, that we are already on the decline, and that they will use their money where it will best serve their interests. It would be hard to say, more plainly, that Pittsburgh manufacturing interests are marked for destruction.

The means of averting this danger are what should command the most serious and thoughtful attention. It is boldly declared that when any of our prominent manufacturers become uncomfortably restless they are bought up with rebates. It will be readily seen that if this course is pursued by any of our manufacturers, they weaken the general cause, and only expose themselves to the squeezing process, after a time. We certainly need concerted effort, in the attempt to free ourselves from the evil that is upon us.

The most important question, just at present, is that of the method to be adopted to obtain relief. We shall look, with deep interest, to the report to be obtained from the committee appointed on that question. In our view, it is imperative that enough interest must be obtained in the Pennsylvania railroad, to influence its policy, or new roads must be built. The Northwestern, or some equivalent road will bring us into competing relations. At Cleveland, the several other roads will be tapped, which will bear our freights east or west. Seventy miles is given as the length of this road, that must be built, in order to make independent connection with Cleveland. This, it is declared, will cost $35,000 per mile, or $2,450,000 for the seventy miles. These figures strike us as excessive these times; yet, admitting them to be correct,—it is simply a question whether Pittsburgh will invest the above amount to be delivered from impending destruction. This is the issue before us, and must be met. The saving in freights alone will pay a handsome dividend to all who invest. We urge that the stock ought to be entirely placed in this city, —and that promptly and in good hands. There is no particular danger of the New York Central and Lake Shore entering into a combination with the Pennsylvania Central to discriminate against Pittsburgh. The Baltimore and Ohio will afford the third outlet, and so soon as this third branch is built we will have a hold on both the other roads that will keep them to their duty. Our present judgment is that the Northwestern, or some other outletting road should be built by Pittsburgh capital, and controlled in the interests of Pittsburgh.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE truth hurts Tilden more than lies hurt Hays.

LORD, won't he get Scott-ched by his Democratic friends!

THE worst fall Tilden's ever had in his life will be the Fall of 1876.

JUDGE E. D. CULVER, of New York City, who supported Mr. Greeley in 1872, will soon take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler in the interior of the State.

IT appears that the old man has been branded again. The patent office reports show that Bornio & Brother, of New Orleans, as a trade mark have secured "Samuel J. Tilden" for cigars.

Mr. "BOB" INGERSOLL, of Illinois, who presented Mr. Blaine's name to the Cincinnati convention, is mentioned as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Illinois, to succeed Senator Logan.

THE astonishment which Mr. Tilden has created among the masses by the use of the word "usufruct" shows how few of us are lawyers. This is not to be regretted, however, as it lightens the burdens of the clergy.

THE position the Democracy in Congress assumed in the Hamburg matter shows clearly their tendency. When a man like Thurman prevaricates, and does not honestly treat the subject, the matter is suspicious.

"GENTLEMEN," began a speaker addressing a Tilden and Hendricks audience up in the Fifth ward. Instantly everybody turned around, and closely scrutinized the house for any interloper answering that description.

THE President's declared intention to allow no expenditures of the River and Harbor Appropriation save for objects purely national at once spikes a Democratic gun, and saves the country thousands of dollars.

JUDGE SETTLE is conducting jolat discussions with his Democratic opponent, Vance, in the mountain counties of North Carolina, and the everlasting bills are turning out overwhelmingly for the Republican candidates.

WE have no fears now as to the final result, and believe that Indiana will roll up the largest majority since 1868, and that after the defeat of the Confederates this fall Indiana will fall into line and no longer be classed among the doubtful States.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE intense interest taken in politics this year by those classes who generally keep themselves aloof from such things is very gratifying, for it is an assurance that people of intelligence appreciate the danger that has come from allowing the vicious classes to control these things.

HAPPY thought! If Tilden had only been President instead of Lincoln his economy would have saved us four thousand million dollars of the "people's money." Of course the Union would have been destroyed—but what's a trifle of that sort to your truly economic statesman?

ONE hundred Democrats in the House dodged the vote on Mr. Scott Lord's preamble and resolution condemning "all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise, to prevent the free exercises of the right of suffrage in any State." They were afraid of offending the South.

AN exchange has the following: A simple disciple of Ike Walton, while strolling along the river's side the other day, came upon an old straw hat and an empty whisky bottle, close to the water's edge. He contemplated the touching relics a few moments in silence, and then pensively murmured, "another Tilden man gone."

IT is the quintescence of impudence for Tilden to set himself up as a civil service reformer. For several years, from 1867 to 1873, he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, and levied contributions from every man holding office under Tammany Hall. Did he not acknowledge under oath as a witness that he received $5,000 from Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works, as a political contribution? Was there ever such an impudent old fraud?

ZEBULON D. VANCE, Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, said in a recent speech: "I am sorry that I laid down my arms in 1865. I am in favor of re-enslaving the negro, and if that cannot be done at once my idea is to adopt a plan which will bring about such a condition of things. I would deprive the negro of educational privileges; I would pay him low wages; I would prevent him from acquiring real estate; I would deprive him of arms, ammunition, stock, and agricultural implements." This is the way they "accept the past."

THE following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic journal of the west, is so good and truthful that we must print it again. The fact that it was written before the letter appeared don't detract a particle from its truth. Read and ponder over it, Oh ye admirers of Soapy Sam: "Tilden's surroundings are bad. If elected, he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington, and that is saying a good deal. It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known."

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE jury impaneled to try the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jack Kehoe et al., indicted for felonious assault and battery on William Thomas, returned a verdict of guilty against the seven defendants. The defendants are all "Mollie Maguires."

MRS. PARKS, wife of Joseph E. Parks, traveling engineer of the P. R. R. Company, while on her way to church at East Conemaugh, in a carriage with her husband, drew a revolver from her pocket and shot herself, the ball entering just below the left breast. She was still living at last accounts with but little hopes of recovery. She has been in ill health and her mind has been affected for some time.

SATURDAY morning last John Thompson was arrested and committed to jail in Pottsville, Pa., on a charge of arson and murder. The crime was committed November 19, 1871, at which time according to the testimony against him, Thompson saturated some rags with coal oil, ignited them and threw them into a house occupied by Michael Canfield, at the Colorado colliery, Schuylkill county. The house was burned and two children, aged seven and eight years, were burned to death. Thompson is a "Mollie Maguire."

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Don't Mix Drinks, Medicines or Principles.

It was on distant seas and years ago that the incident occurred, but the moral is fresh and warns all men everywhere against mixing drinks or medicines or principles—as, for instance, hard or soft money in the same platform. A certain sea captain, as is the custom of his craft, had taken with him on a voyage a chest of medicines together with a manual of allopathic practice, by consulting which the appropriate remedy for any set of symptoms could be selected. On one occasion, a sailor complaining that he had "something on his stomach," applied to the skipper for relief. According to the handbook a wineglass of No. 10 was the specific for this particular malady. But there had been other stomachs with something on them, as they sailed, and the calls for a wineglass of No. 15 had been so numerous that the supply was exhausted. Now the captain was a man of resources, and he rose to meet the emergency. He would mix half a wineglass of No. 8 with an equal quantity of No. 7, and unless arithmetic was altogether a delusion and a snare the result would be equivalent to a square dose of No. 15. So the compound was stirred up and the sailor took it in. The effect was sudden and alarming, and although there remained very little on the stomach of the patient, the captain averred that he had lost all faith in mathematics and medicine and c mpromise.

WANTED WORK.

A Tramp Begging and Praying for Something to Do.

A robust tramp called at a house out on Ninth street, yesterday, for something to eat, averring that he had not tasted food this week.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the lady to whom he referred his petition.

"Work!" he ejaculated. "Work! And what have I been doing ever since the middle of May but hunting work? Who will give me work? When did I ever refuse work?"

"Well," said the woman, "I guess I can give you some employment. What can you do?"

"Anything!" he shouted, in a kind of delirious joy. "Anything that any man can do. I'm sick for something to fly at. Why, only yesterday I worked all day, carrying water in an old sieve from Flint river and emptying it into the Mississippi, just because I was so tired of having nothing to do, that I had to work at something or I would have gone ravin' crazy. I'll do anything, from cleaning house to building a steamboat. Jest give me work, ma'am, and you'll never hear me ask for bread again."

The lady was pleased at the willingness and anxiety of this industrious man to do something, and she led him to the wood pile.

"Here," she said, "you can saw and split this wood, and if you are a good, industrious worker, I will find work for you to do, nearly all winter."

"Well, now," said the tramp, while a look of disappointment stole over his face, "that's just my luck. Only three days ago I was pullin' a blind cow out of a well for a poor widow woman who had nothin' in the world but that cow to support her, an' I spraint my right wrist till I hain't been able to lift a pound with it since. You kin jest put your hand on it now and I feel it throb, it's so painful and inflamed. I could jest cry of disappointment, but it's a Bible fact, ma'am, that I couldn't lift that axe above my head ef I died fur it, and I'd jest as lief let you pull my arm out by the roots as to try to pull that saw through a lath. Jest set me at something I kin do, though, if you want to see the dust fly."

"Very well," said the lady, "then you can take these flower beds, which have been very much neglected, and weed them very carefully for me. You can do that with your well hand, but I want you to be very particular with them, and get them very clean, and not injure any of the plants, for they are very choice and I am very proud of them."

The look of disappointment that had been chased away from the industrious man's face when he saw a prospect of something else to do, came back deeper than ever as the lady described the new job, and when she concluded, he had to remain quiet for a moment before he could control his emotion sufficient to speak.

"If I ain't the most onfortnit man in Ameriky," he sighed. "I'm jest dyin' for work, crazy to get somethin' to do, and I'm blocked out of work at every turn. I jest love to work among flowers and dig in the ground, but I never dassent do it fur I'm jest blue ruin among the posies. Nobody ever cared to teach me anythin' about flowers and its a gospel truth with me, I can't tell a violet from a sunflower nor a red rose from a dog fennel. Last place I tried to git work at, woman of the house set me to work weedin' the garden, an' I worked about a couple of hours, monstrous glad to get work, now you bet, an' I pulled up every last livin' green thing in that yard. Hope I may die ef I didn't. Pulled up all the grass, every blade of it. Fact. Pulled up a vine with seventy-five dollars, that had roots reachin' cl'ar under the cellar and into the cistern, and I yanked 'em right up, every fibre of 'em. Woman was so sot out by it when she come out and see the yard just as bare as the floor of a brick yard that they had to put her to bed. Bible's truth they did, ma'am; and I had to work for that house three months for nothin' and find my board, to pay fur the damage I done. Hope to die ef I didn't. Jest gimme suthin' I kin do, I'll show you what work is, but I wouldn't dare to go foolin' around no flowers. You've got a kind heart, ma,am; gimme some work; don't send a despairin' man away hungry for work."

"Well," the lady said, "you can beat my carpets for me. They have just been taken up, and you can beat them thoroughly, and by the time they are done I will have something else ready for you."

The man made a gesture of despair, and sat down on the ground the picture of abject helplessness and disappointed aspirations.

"Look at me now," he exclaimed. "What is going to become o' me? Did you ever see a man so down in luck like me? I tell you, ma'am, you must give me somethin' I can do. I wouldn't no more dare for to tech them carpets than nothin' in the world. I'd tear 'em to pieces. I'm a awful hard hitter, and the last time I beat any carpets was for a woman out at Creston, and I just welted them carpets into strings and carpet-rags. I couldn't help it. I can't hold in my strength. I'm too glad to get to work, that's the trouble with me, ma'am. It's a Bible fact. I'll beat them carpets if you say so, but I won't be responsible for 'em; no making me work for nothing fur five or six weeks to pay for tearin' 'em into slits, yer know. I'll go at 'em if you'll say the word and take the responsibility, but the fact is, I'm a hard worker to go foolin' around carpets, that's just what I am."

The lady excused the energetic worker from going at the carpets, but was puzzled what to set him at. Finally she asked him what there was he would like to do and could do with safety to himself and the work.

"Well, now," he said, "that's considerit in ye. That's real considerit, and I'll take a hold and do something that'll give ye the wuth of yer money, and won't give me no chance to destroy nothin' by workin' too hard at it. If ye'll jest kindly fetch me out a rockin' chair, I'll set down in the shade and keep the cows from liftin' the latch of the front gate, and gettin into the yard. An' I'll do it well and only charge you reasonable for it, fur the fact is I'm so dead crazy fur work that it isn't big pay I want so much as a steady job.

And when he was rejected and sent forth, joyless and breathless, to wander with terror before the letter appeared don't detract a particle from its truth. Read and ponder over it, Oh ye admirers of Soapy Sam: "Tilden's surroundings are bad. If elected, he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington, and that is saying a good deal. It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known."

A History of the Fan.

A curious little volume has just appeared, giving the history of fans among all nations and at all periods. The author, M. Blondel, who has been able to examine many rare collections, states that it came from the East where it is always accompanied by a flyflap and parasol. The former is made of a tail of Thibetian buffalo, white as snow, and of which the extremity is a tuft of hair in the form of a plume. Fans of feathers, recently in fashion, date from the seventh century. They were first used in China, where the Emperor Kao Tsong, having heard the cry of the pheasant, supposed to be an auspicious sign, ordered a fan to be made shaped like the tail of that bird. According to the author of the "Etudes Asiatiques," that article had more than one singular use; on it the rich deposited the alms which they gave to the poor; the great received on it the delicacies offered to them; it was lowered before superiors as a mark of deference; the nobles carried it to court, and it served to cool them from the heat of the day and to amuse them while waiting in the ante-chamber; it was the instrument of punishment of the school master, and at the same time was given as a reward. A fan placed on a plate of particular form announced to the criminal of a noble family his sentence, and it was at the moment in which he held out his hands to receive the fatal present that the executioner was to accomplish his work.—*Exchange.*

A Sudden Repentance.

Yesterday forenoon a farmer entered a restaurant on Griswold street, hat on the back of his head and a joyful look in his eyes, and flinging his hat on the floor he exclaimed:

"Whoop! sold my wool, and now I want a Thanksgiving dinner."

He was invited to sit down to a table, handed a bill of fare, and asked to name his dishes.

"I want chicken, turkey, oysters, fish, quail, snipe, pie, cake, soup, wine—bring on the best you've got in the shanty!" he said as he pushed the bill away.

The waiter started out, and the farmer hauled out his wallet and counted his money. His face grew serious after a moment as he began to realize that luxuries cost money, and in another minute he pounded on the table and cried out:

"I want to see that waiter!"

The waiter entered and the farmer continued:

"You hold on a little. You may scratch out that other order and bring me in some meat and 'taters and bread. I've sold my wool, as I said before; but I just happened to think that the corn crop may bust on me, and where'd quail on toast be then?"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

The Rejected Dispatch.
Chicago Tribune.

About this time the circus agent bursts into the country newspaper office and says breathlessly:

"You the editor?"

"I am, sir."

"Correspondent for some of the metropolitan press?"

"Yes, sir."

"I've got the biggest sensation you ever saw, and I want you to send it off by special to *The Chicago Tribune*, New York *Herald*, and all the other big papers."

The editor gets out his pencil and a quire of printing paper and says, "Pile in."

The circus agent says: "Put down that Blowhard's Gigantic Mammoth Golden Tabernacle Combined Back-action Megalothasallarian Circus—it's a big thing, I tell you, and I am agent; Barnum's is a side-show to it, and Lent would have to burst up and go home on foot only our old man lent him money—have you got that down?"

"I have."

"Well, add that we have been tenting up in the Northwest and been coining money everywhere, while all the little one-horse concerns that get up big posters and obtain money under false pretenses have'n been taking in stamps enough to pay for their licenses—houses papered, all of 'em."

"Go on."

"Well, last week, while we were moving the show from Oshkosh to Howlville in seven special trains and one hundred and sixty-three cars, the train carrying the Zoological Carnivorium ran off the track and all the dens were smashed and the animals got loose."

"Bless my soul, you don't say so."

"I tell you it was worse than the St. Louis Convention. The Anaconda swallowed the only real African Giraffe in this country, imported specially for us at a cost of $158,500, all but ten or fifteen feet of its neck. The poor animal's efforts to escape from its living tomb were frantic, and the look of dumb, almost human, agony in its large, lustrous black eyes, moved the sternest advance agent to tears."

"Dear me!"

"Then the Royal Bengal Tiger, the Sumatran Lion, and the Big-Horned Rhinoceros got into a three-cornered fight, and the way in which the air was full of howls, and dust, and blood, big chunks of of meat like sirloin steaks a-whizzing round—it makes me shudder to think of it."

"It must have been terrible."

"Terrible ain't no word for it. Then the Chimpian Gigantic Orang-Outang and the Blue-Faced Gorilla came up with clubs formed of saplings sixteen feet long, and as big round as your leg, and sailed in like policemen into a primary meeting, and in 2:14½ they had flattened out them tigers, and lions, and rhinoceroses, till there wasn't one of them dared say his soul was his own."

"Wonderful! wonderful!"

"You're just talking. Then the Elephant, Mercutio, turned wild with fear and rage, and, trumpeting like a thunderstorm, ran into a fold where a farmer had a flock of 100,000 Merino sheep, and such mutton juggling I never saw in my life. He'd just yank up a sheep with his trunk, and give him a jerk, and—zip! that sheep would go shooting through the air, and come down flat as a pancake six or seven hundred yards off. It was just old chain-lightning, and it would have made your eye stick out to see it. Why, at one time he had seventeen sheep in the air at once."

How many lives lost?"

"None, thank Heaven. We always have a steam fire-engine filled with chloroform on the train with us, and as soon as we could get it out and get steam up we began playing on them, and, of course, when they were stupefied, it was the easiest thing in the world to catch them and put them back in their cages.

"I understand; but that poor giraffe?"

"O, we gave the anaconda a barrel of emetics, and the giraffe came up kiting, but the action of the anaconda's gastric juice has taken all the color off'n his hindquarters and half melted off his hoofs."

"How wonderful the works of nature!"

"You bet. Now sock it to them red hot and lively, and I'll ante up all the tickets to the show you want."

The editor does so, and goes to bed to dream that he is an anaconda trying to swallow a long-necked circus, marked "special complimentary to the *Tribune*," when he is wakened by the telegraph boy, who brings him the following:

"Your special to Chicago *Tribune* about circus accident refused. Please pay bearer $65.14.

"OPR. W. U. TEL. CO."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE,
OIL, STEAM, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY,
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Boena Vista street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shad-lines, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW'S & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

NOTICE—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public not to negotiate a NOTE drawn by THOMAS WATSON in favor of JOSEPH P. REED, for $55, and indorsed by JOHN H. CRATTY, as said note was lost by the owner, and payment is stopped.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

REPPS AND POPLINS.
Opening this day a very choice line of new styles in Tycos Repps for Wrappers.
A choice line of Colored Poplins, extra weight and finish, in new and most desirable shades for the coming season, at 25c per yard, worth and sold at 33.

FANCY PLAIDS, &C.
All the new autumn shades in plain Brocaded and Fancy Plaid Dress Goods in lowest to finest qualities, at very lowest prices.

CASHMERES.
Fine Colored Cashmeres in newest colors at low prices.
Special attention is invited to our very extensive line Black Cashmeres in Wool, All-wool and Silk Warp and to the usual good value offered. An examination will show these goods to be the best value it has ever been our pleasure to offer.

SILKS AND ALPACAS.
And unusual good value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs in all grades.
A full and complete line of all qualities in Black and Colored Silks. Fancy and Mourning, Checked and Striped Silks, Brocaded Silks in all shades at our usual low prices.

FLANNELS, &C.
Medium and heavy weight Flannels in plain, all colors. Fancy Barred Fine Shirting Flannels. Heavy Country Flannels and Embroidered Skirting Flannels.
Ladies' Cloth Sacklags in desirable shades, Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Fine Cloths, &c.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WHITE GOODS.
An unusually complete and attractive line of White Goods at special low prices.
White Counterpanes and Quilts, full sizes in all grades at the lowest prices.
At $1, an extra size Embossed Table Cover, all wool, an extra bargain.

SUITS, &C.
At $2 and $2.50, Ladies' White Barred Nainsook Suits, reduced from $3.
Important and attractive reductions in Ladies' and Misses' Linen Suits, in plain, braided and embroidered, making this a most favorable opportunity to obtain a special bargain.
A complete line of Ladies' Black and Colored Suits at lowest prices.

LACES AND SHAWLS.
Special bargains in Llama Lace Points, Capes and Sacques reduced almost one-half.
New Shawls in an extensive variety, at lowest prices.

UNDERWEAR.
Full lines of Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear.
And a large variety of styles in Muslin Underwear for Ladies and Misses.

CLOTHING, &C.
Ready-made Clothing, and Suits made to order for Gents, Youths and Boys, at short notice.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., at very lowest prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
We have just opened in our basement a full, new and complete stock of everything in the way of Housekeeping Articles and useful goods, at much less than usual prices for same.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
At 75c, Unlaundried Shirts, with 3 ply Linen Fronts and Cuffs, a good bargain.
At $1, Unlaundried Shirts, with 3-ply Linen Fronts and Cuffs, all in every way much superior to any previous offerings in these goods, being extra well made and finished with filled seams, a special bargain.
From 70c to finest qualities, extra good value in Fine White Dressed Shirts, open and closed fronts.
Very latest styles in standing and turned down Linen Collars.

FURNISHING GOODS.
At 45c, a few dozen left of those extra long, real Balbriggan Hose for Ladies, with silk stitching, worth 75c.
Ladies' extra length White Cotton Hose 3 pair for 25c, and in all the finer qualities.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 17, 1876.

The continued quiet, not to say sameness, of the financial situation, leaves affairs without anything worthy of special comment. Beyond rumors of one or two possible failures, and a few firm changes, there is nothing of moment to report. The banks are pursuing a cautious policy, and seek to limit their discounts to parties that are absolutely safe. Whether this policy can be regarded as hopeful and encouraging is "as you take it." As evincing a determination to secure absolute safety, it is commendable. As indicating a lack of confidence in the financial standing of the people, it is not so agreeable. The demand is not large from city customers, and the situation generally is that of struggling through, rather than of spontaneous prosperity. To put it more plainly, these are tight times, and all financial and business movements prove it.

—G. Pietsch, Manager of the London agency of the Berlin Deutsche Bank, contradicts, by the request of his Government, the report that Germany intends to put large quantities of silver upon the market. Among other things he says: "How much silver Germany may have to sell eventually can not be known before the withdrawal of the thaler currency is terminated. The estimates vary from £8,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling or more, according to the report of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject, before whom, when giving my evidence, I stated the reasons why I am convinced that the lowest amount is likely to prove nearest the mark, to which I may now add that the most competent heads of departments at the Imperial Chancellery in Berlin estimate the eventual surplus at £7,500,000 sterling, or even less, if, as is quite possible, the new silver coinage should be issued to a larger extent than 10s per head of the population, the amount originally fixed. The present available stock of German silver does not exceed £900,000 to £400,000, and is not likely at any time to accumulate excessively, as the old silver coinage is being retired but very slowly."

—The old silver dollar has a record which, in these days of cheap bullion, is worth preserving, as it retained a unit value from Washington to Grant in 1873. The act of 1837 (section 9) made the silver dollar thereafter coined 412½ grains, standard, alloy included. The standard of silver was then fixed at 900 parts pure to 100 alloy. The old silver dollar was 371¼ grains pure silver. The coin of 1837 was nine-tenths pure, and contained just 371¼ grains pure, as did the old silver dollar of Hamilton's time. The same amount of *pure* silver was in the silver dollar from 1792 to 1873, the only difference being that there were 3½ grains more of alloy added to the weight of the silver dollar in 1837, which did not debase it—probably to make it harder. The intrinsic value of silver was the same, unless 3½ grains of copper alloy make an issue.

—The statement of the condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the past week as returned by the Clearing House shows the remarkable circumstance of a falling off in every average. The decrease in the lawful money reserve was $638,746; in national bank notes $141,880, and in the specie $87,121. The loans and discounts were contracted to the extent of $36,243, and the circulation $83,557. The amount of deposits fell off $292,880, and the item of due to banks $663,928, while the amount due from banks declined $71,068. There is no significance in the returns except as showing the extreme dullness in all business circles. The business between the banks is also an indication of the extreme depression now prevalent, and shows a falling off in the clearings of $7,492,195,81, and in the balances of $1,117,529.

—The last of the joint-stock banks in London to pay interest on "current accounts" has surrendered, and the practice is virtually at an end. The Bank of England never adopted the practice, and the larger joint-stock banks gave it up long ago, but without making any fuss about it. The theory is that the "economic conditions of the London money market," that is to say, the cost of carrying current accounts, will not permit an allowance of interest except on grounds of benevolence; and however it may be elsewhere, in London this has not been considered a good basis for banking. The cost of banking facilities to the public in London is now than ever before, and this last change is considered interesting as another step in the same direction.

—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, who were the successful bidders for the $2,160,000 five per cent. bonds sold by the Government on Saturday, on Tuesday paid into the Treasury the whole amount of gold ($2,269,080) due on the purchase.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Johanna M. Miller, May 27, 1876; interest of Jacob Simmendinger to 36 acres in Ohio township....$50

Margaret D. Clark to Bella Shaw, July 24, 1876; lot on Fifth street, Third ward, McKeesport.....$1,700

Penn Avenue B. L. & H. Association to A. C. Patterson, September 2, 1875; lot No. 185 in Mowry Homestead tract, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$800

Mary A. Copeland to A. Wilson, April 29, 1873; lot on Second street, Buena Vista.....$200

James M. Johnston to Thomas Wilson, June 24, 1856; 2 acres and 127 perches in Penn township.....$350

John Thompson to Thomas Wilson, June 1855; 4 acres, 2 roods and 22 perches in Penn township.....$344

M. Theobold to Wm. Mahler, June 12, 1876; lot on Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward.....$1,400

A. Hughes to James Hughes, August 1, 1876; 120 acres and 159 perches in West Deer township.....$1

James P. Quinn to Ella Brown, March 14, 1876; lot on Brady street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

James L. Graham, Sheriff, to John Scott, February 5, 1859; interest of S. Kimmell to 3 lots in Fleming's plan, Alleghenty City.....$20

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1865, coup	120 @ 120½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120 @ 120½	10-40's	116½
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	126
" 1865 new	117½	New 5 per cents	117¾
5-20's 1867	119½	10-40's coupons	116¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103½	Chi. & Mississippi	13¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	64
L. C. & L.	88½	Toledo & Wabash	13½
C. C. & I. C.	73½	Hartford	70
St. Paul	37¾	Adams Express	112½
Do. Pref.	70¾	American Express	60½
Michigan Southern	87⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	84½
Do. Central	42⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern com.	89	Quicksilver	11¾
Do. Pref.	83¾	Port Wayne	100½
Rock Island	107⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	93½	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	34½	Iron Mountain	17⅜
Western Union Tel.	73¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (R)	49½	Cen. Trans (A)	44⅞
Reading (R)	44⅜	Empire Co. (A)	56
U. Cos. of N. J. (R)	109	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (R)	101
Oil Creek (R)	16	P. C. & St. L. 7's	92
Lehigh Valley (R)	58⅜	N. Pacific bonds (R)	15

NEW YORK, August 16, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1@2. The customs receiptswere $386,000. Prime mercantile paper 3@4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $120,000. The clearings were $16,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487½@489. The $2,269,080 gold received for Alabama claims commission bonds sold to-day at 111.26 to 111.35. Gold closed at 111¼, the two extremes of the day having been 111½ and 111⅜. The carrying rate was 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat to 1 for borrowing Governments were steady, with a fractional improvement in some instances. Railroad bonds were strong, higher and in active demand. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and featureless, except Erie, which advanced to 14⅜, closing at 14¾, and St. Pauls, which was weak and lower. The transactions were only 45,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Western Union, 6,000 St. Pauls, 11,000 Erie, 4,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Delaware, Lakawanna & Western.

A meeting of the creditors of Max Stadler & Co. was held this morning. The assets of the firm are stated at $565,000, and the liabilities at $611,000. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the firm, and report at a future meeting.

A special to the *Commercial* from Washington says: The new 4½ loan for three hundred million will be brought out in a short time. There is the greatest competition for the control of it among foreign and domestic bankers. It is thought that all parties in London and New York will be brought together by the administration. Neither the President nor Secretary will favor an extensive negotiation.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120@; 5-20s '65, 115⅞; do. new, 117¼; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121; 10-40s, 117⅛; coupons 117⅞; new 5s, 117⅛; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46½; do. new, 46½; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72; Quicksilver, 11¼; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 112½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 66; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 14¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 128; Union Pacific, 64½; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 89½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 96; Northwestern common, 89; do. preferred, 83⅜; C. C. C. & I., 40½; New Jersey Central, 62½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 37½; do. preferred, 70⅜; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 95; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 113½; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grant, 105; do. Sinking Fund, 95½.

LONDON, August 16.—Consols, 96 7-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 107, ex coupons; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 20. Silver, 53¾d.

PARIS, August 16.—Rentes 106f 40c.

FRANKFORT, August 16.—United States new 5s 103½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876.

There is no animation in Grain or Flour, and as it is expected that prices will rule lower, both dealers and consumers are buying sparingly, carrying no more stock than is necessary to supply their immediate wants. With the exception of Sugar, for which there is a steady demand, the Grocery trade is also dull. For the Hog products there is a continued good demand, but no recent change in prices. Provisions generally nearly all report business dull, remarkably so.

APPLES.—Continue to come forward very freely, notwithstanding current rates scarcely cover freight and commissions; offering at 90@$1 per bbl.

BERRIES.—The receipts are falling off, but the supply continues in excess of the demand; Blackberries, selling at 80@75 ₱ bucket; Whortle-berries, 65@75c.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for really fine table Butter, but common grades are neglected and very dull. Creamery Butter, put up in ice, 27@28c; prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 24@26c.

CHEESE.—Prime Ohio Factory, 8@8½c to the trade, and 9@9½c in a jobbing way.

EGGS.—Continue dull, but prices for fresh stock, guaranteed as such, are maintained; 11@12c.

FLOUR.—Dealers generally report business quiet, and as a lower range of prices is generally expected, both dealers and consumers are adhering pretty closely to the hand-to-mouth policy. There is no disposition, as there sometimes is when there is a prospect of an advance, to anticipate future wants. Some new winter wheat flour is on sale, and it is quo ed at $5,90@6

Following are the ruling quotations, in a jobbing way, for old stock:

Red winter wheat flours	$6,00@6,50 ₱ bbl.
Amber wheat flours	7,00@7,50 "
Spring wheat flours	5,75@6,25 "
Patent process and fancy white	
wheat	8,50@9,50 "
Rye flour	4,50@4,75 "

GROCERIES.—There is nothing new to report in the grocery business. While there is a continued steady demand for Sugar, all the other leading articles continue dull. A largely increased trade in Coffee is looked for as soon as the hot weather subsides, but the prospects are not favorable for an improvement in prices.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¾
Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13 a	Standard A	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¼a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow C	9¾@10⅜
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9⅜
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	55@ 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	65@ 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	C Rio (₱ gls.)	20
Prime Rio	21½@22	B Rio (Gold)	25⅜
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN.—Our Grain markets continue very dull, and while it is hoped that there will soon be more activity, the outlook is not very encouraging. The market is made firmer in consequence; we repeat former quotations—toasize on track. Ear Corn continues very dull; the last sale reported was two cars at 52c on track. Shelled Corn is also dull, although the supply is light; quotable at 58a59c, on track. Rye dull and lower; we now quote at 85@86c.

HAY.—New crop loose from country wagons, $8@14; according to quality. Baled $18@15 on track.

MILL FEED.—Bran reported dull at $11@12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $14@15; middlings and chopped feed, $18@20.

OILS.—Extra lard oil, 85c; winter extra strained, 95c; No. 1, 75; No. 2, 60@65. Miners oil, winter make, 35@50; summer strained, 35@50c. Linseed oil steady at 55@57c. Carbon firm at 14¾ by the car load and 15@15½c in a small way.

PEACHES.—Selling at $1@1,50 per box, as quality and condition.

PLUMS.—Selling at $1@1 per stand of two bushels.

POTATOES.—Very dull; quoted at $1@1,25 ₱ bbl. Baltimore sweets, $3,75@4,25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Our advices, both from Cincinnati and Chicago, report those markets o flish, and the indications for some days past have been rather unfavorable to sellers. Business continues fairly active.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20.75
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20.75
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	12½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C	—	mer use—in trs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do.	—¾ bbls.	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	15¾	Do.	—¾ bbls.	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	15
per doz	1@4	Do. 5 ₱ do	15
Rough Shoulders	9½	Do. 6 ₱ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Clear Bacon	12¾

RAGS.—Steady at 1c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

TALLOW.—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 5a5½c; do. country, 7a7½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	410 cars.	420 cars.
Hogs	117 "	122 "
Sheep	76 "	114 "
Total	603 "	656 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The num er on sale was somewhat larger than that of the preceding week, 194 against 171 cars, but of through consignments there were less, 222 against 240 cars, 8,767 head against 9,241. The general position of the market has not varied much as compared with this day week; trade has been fairly active, but with a demand just about equal to the supply there has been little or no change in prices. Some salesmen report a decline on the common and medium grades, while prime shipping cattle, it was very generally conceded, brought as much and sold readily; we are inclined to the belief, however, that there was no general or quotable change on any grade.

Several droves of good to prime shipping cattle changed hands at 5a5,15; medium do, 4¾a4¾c; stockers, 3¼a3¾c, the latter an outside price, and can only be realized on those coming varying on to good butcher stock, weighing 1,000@1,050 lbs. There is a very fair attendance of eastern shippers and of country buyers, there is a pretty full representation, and as cattle have been selling just about as fast as they arrived, there are but few remaining unsold as we close our report.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 lbs steers	5,00a5,25
Good 1,300@1,400 lbs steers	4,75a4,90
Good 1,200@1,300 lbs steers	4,50a4,75
Fair 1,000@1,100 lbs steers	4,00a4,35
Common 700@775 lbs steers	3,00a3,50
Scalawags, ₱ head	50a$1,00
Milch Cows, according to quality	2,50a3,00
Stock Ewes, ₱ head	$2,00a3,00
Lambs, 40@60 lbs	3,25a4,50

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues dull, especially for poor stock, of which the offerings largely consist, although there has not been much change in prices within the past two or three days. As compared with this day week, however, Philadelphia hogs are off 25a30c ₱ cwt on heavy weights and 10a20c on light weights. The receipts continue meagre, and but for this prices would be lower than they are, as shippers are all buying sparingly in consequence of the hot weather, and with a few cars over present wants, buyers would not have much difficulty in forcing a still further decline.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,50a6,75
Cornfed Yorkers	6,30a6,40
Grass'ed Hogs Yorkers	4,10a6,25
Roughs	5,00a5,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	25a 25 lb	Oil, Anise	$3,80a3,70 lb
2d selects	35a 40 lb	Bergam	3,50a3,60
1st select	40a 45 lb	Cassia	2,00a2,20 lb
Acid, Citric	1,04a1,10 lb	Castor	1,a1,6 lb
Oxalic	20a 20 lb	Lemon	4,50a5,00 lb
Tartaric	54a 60 lb	Linseed R	54a55 gal
Alcohol	2,22a2,35 gal	Linseed B	59a62 gal
Aloes, cape	20a 22 lb	Neatsfoot	80a1,15 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1,25a2,00doz
Bocot	22 lb	"	Qts 6,25a6,50doz
Alum	3¼a 4 lb	"	Pts 3,25a3,50doz
Amm., Aq	7a 11 lb	Orange	3,75a4,00 lb
Carb	19a 21 lb	Origanum	50a80 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 25 lb	Pennyroyl	1,50 lb
Assafœtida	25a 30 lb	Peppermt'l	4,30a4,60 lb
Balm, Copaib	75a 85 lb	Rosmarine	70a80 lb
Canada	50a 60 lb	Wintergr'n	3,75a4,00 lb
Bay Rum	2,75a4 00 gal	Pot, BiCarb	35 lb
Bis, Sub car	2,75a3,00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2,60a2,25 lb	Bromide	80a 85 lb
Blue Mass	58a60 lb	Chlorate	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	10½a11¾ lb	Iodid	2,85a3,00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	2,45a2,50 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 5¾ lb	Root, Gent	8 a12 lb
Flor, sulp	6 lb	Gin, Lt	16 lb
Buchu	15a 20 lb	Gin, Jam	24 lb
Calomel Am	1,00a1,08 lb	Ipecac P	1,40 lb
Camphor ref	38a 40 lb	Jalap P	75 lb
Canwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	2,00a2,50 lb
Chamo, Ger	50 lb	" Pow	2,02a2,50 lb
Rom	38 lb	Sar, Hond	50 lb
Chloral Hyd	2,25 lb	Sar, Mex	28 lb
Chloroform	93a1,08 lb	Senega	90a1,00 lb
Cinchon, Flav	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	48 lb
Red	1,20a1,30 lb	Val, Eng	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	50a 55 lb	Saffron, Am	55a 60 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	41a 44 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	18a 20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1,50a1,60 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	1,50 lb	Soda	2a 8½ lb
Ether, Nit	38a 40 lb	Sulphate	2½a 3 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2,50 lb
Ex. Lag'wd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Logw'd, Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	30a 35 lb
" Tal	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	38a 32 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	24a 26 lb
Glycer, Pure	20a 30 lb	Soap, Castile	13a 14 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
Indigo, Man	1,00a1,20 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Guat	1,75a1,90 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodine	4,10a4,40 lb	Bi Carb	4¼a 5½ lb
Iodoform	6 oz	Strych, Crys	2,75a3,00 gal
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Pulv	2,90a2,75 oz
Logwood	2¼a 3¼ lb	Sugar Lead	7a 8 lb
Madder	12a 17 lb	Turpen, Spts	75a 80 gal
Magnes, Cal	80a1,00 lb	Var. Coach	1,85a2,50 gal
Carb	45 lb	Copal	1,00a1,40 gal
Manna, Flo	1,50 lb	Damar	1,35a1,60 gal
Morph, Sul	5,00a5,30oz	Japan	68a1,25 gal
Nit, Silver	54 oz	Lavend'r	1,40 gal
Opium	7,88 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4¼ lb
Pow	10,50 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1875.

The market for Crude continues firm and somewhat excited, prices up still higher as compared with Tuesday; United certificates quoted at $2,55a2 57½ and immediate shipment at $2,75a2,77½. There has been an advance of 20c ₱ bbl with in the past two days, and at this writing the tendency is still upward. Refined was also stiff and advancing, although the probability is that the sharp advance will temporarily check the demand. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 18½; New York, 18¾ a18¾; on cars here, 14¼a14¾.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1,30; city make, $1, 45a1,50, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Phila 230
H. S. A. Stewart	Do	do 72
J. A. McKee & Son	Warden F & Co	do 100
Total		402

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V., R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Oamar	Warden, F. & Co	80
G. M. Robinson	J. F. Bental	150
S. Craig	Penn o w	772
Central R. Co	Central O. Co	907
S. Craig	Empire w	1,440
J. Bushnell	Brilliant o w	1,440
J. Hasbrouck	Liberty o w	960
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	642
Total		4,561

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Balt. 1,435
Liberty O W	Do	Balt. 257
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	Balt. 970
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Balt. 203
Total		2,865

Chicago Lumber Market.

The lumber market was more active and steady. The arrivals at this port were large, but only a small portion of the fleet stopped at the docks. About 35 cars were sold to local retailers at unchanged prices, standard piece stuff bringing $7,50 and common inch $4,50. Good lumber continues scarce on the market, but has been sold to arrive at $10,50a13,50 ₱ m. Lath are scarce and firm at $1,15, and some manufacturers refuse to sell for less than $1,25. Shingles were quiet at $1,90a2,30. Sales include: Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 110,000 ft pieces stuff at $7,50. The retail market was rather quiet and steady. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$45,00a38,00
Third clear—1 inch	30,00a32,00
Third clear—Thick	32,00a35,00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	36,00
Clear siding—first and second	16,50a17,00
First common siding	14,50a15,00
Flooring—first common—dressed	28,00
Flooring—second common—dressed	22,00a23,00
Box boards—A	23,00a25,00
Box boards—B	23,00a27,00
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	27,00a33,00
B stock boards	22,00a25,00
C stock boards	15,00
Common boards and short fencing	9,50a10,00
Fencing—16 ft	9,00a10,00
Common lumber—18 feet and under	9,50a10,50
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	10,00a14,00
Lath	1,25a 1,50
A shingles	2,35a 2,75
Pickets, square	10,00a11,00
Pickets, flat	8,00a10,00

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—5¼ bxs tobacco, W. Jones; 10 do, J. Fullerton; 10 do, C. B. Barr; 16 cads do, C. A. Wallace; 5 do, Pretzfield Bros; 12 do, Gummert & H; 50 do, J. W. Taylor; 5 bales bedding, J. Horne & Co; 4 stands grapes, Brown & Black; 5 do, Head, C. & Co; 8 do, Aiken W. & P; 1 box soap, J. W. Friday; 6 do, G. Heaty; 50 do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 do, Heymer Bros; 3 bags feather, W. Cooper & Co; 5 bbls whisky, J. Fuhrer; 15 do, J McCullough; 1 box wares, Cawford Mfg. Co; 25 bxs oats, M. Gfaz; 10 do glass, T. Harrison; 3 rolls leather, G. N. Hoffstott; 440 bdls s boards, A. Walker & Son; 100 bbls flour, P. G. Loeffler; 100 do, W. Jenkins; car stuff, G. Schnde; 1 do, R. D. Moore; 1 do, J. Wunderlich; 1 do, S. H. Thompson; 1 do, Wm. Bickel & Co; 12 sks 1 seed, Elwood & McC; 45 bbls lumber, E. M. Johnston; 20 cases lard, E. H. Myers & Co; 25 bxs soap, C. L. Barnes; 30 do, Dilworth Bro; 1 car wheat, Bennett, S & Co; 1 car flour, Houck, Mc'Cune & Co; 100 eggs; 2 bags rags, W. Cooper & Co; 45 bxs cheese, J. Liver-right; 12 bxs 8 wax 50 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 90 bbls lime, Mills & Mong; 5 do, D. Moore; 3 do brooms, J. Porterfield; 23 pkgs potatoes, W. Ernhausen; 1 car ice, Weir Bro; 1 do, Keystone Ice Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—1 car 1 beer, L. Loisey & Co; 6 cks e ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 2 do, H. Grove; 3 cars o bbls, S. R. Thompson; 1 do, Warden & Co; 1 do, Hartje, Handley & E; 2 do lanterns, J. P. Smith; 3 bbls apples, Brown & B; 10 do, Caskey, B. & C; 10 do, Wilmert & W; 1 do, 4 do beans, 2 do onions, 11 pkgs eggs and butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 do, P. Duff & Son; 3 do, J. H. Loh; 15 pkgs lard, S. S. Marvin; 14 bbls flour, Shumaker & Co; 100 do, 75 bbls oats, 10 do t seed, 25 bbls potatoes, R. D. Brant; 48 do, G. W. Hames; 15 kegs p barley, Watt, L. & Co; 150 cases matches, 1 case pipes, Wm. Jenkins; 8 do, A. E. Swissvale; 1 do meal, A. Kirkpatrick; 1 bbl steel, A. J. Sellis.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 37 bbls apples, J. Herbert; 4 do flour, J. A. Stewart; 1 car to feed, Hack & S; 80 bbls phosphate, F. Haslett; 4 do, Wm. Bickel & Co; 50 hoops, Haller, B & Co; 1 do t seed, M. B. Soydam; 6 bbls flour, J. Lockhart; 1 car malt, Eberhard & C; 10 do flour feed, Mc-Kirdy & McG; 1 do h iron, S. B. Thompson; 1 car lime, J. J. Robinson; 1 do bides, A. Holstein; 10 bdls rags, Kohler & C; 77 bbls flour, Lacock, Hamilton & Co; 1 car lumber, Hanna & N; 1 do, Pleasant Valley R. R; 1 do Chambers & V; 1 do corn, Guyer & P; 1 do t feed, Spang, C & Co; 1 do feed, R. H. Gibson & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—1 car lumber, Willis & B; 1 car lumber, R. & H. Fulton; 1 do ice 1 load, Lake Ice Co; 1 do, Eberhard & C; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 50 bxs starch, T. C. Jenkins; 100 do, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do, J. S. Dilworth; 75 do, S. Ewart & Co; 28 sks oats, Elwood & McC; 69 hides, Flaccus & Son; 64 bdls paper, A. C. Bakewell; 3 cars clay, Harbison & W; 5 do 1 stone, Shamburger, R. & Co; 21 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 4 bxs corn 1 basket apples, S. Neil; 4 calves, P. Lutz; 15 barrels tomatoes, T. C. Jenkins; 6 do corn, J. H. Dietz; 6 cars 1 stone, Isabella Fur Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car corn, J. G. Miller.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond	1 H. Lloyd & Son
J. Rosner	2 J. W. Porter
McLaren & L	1
Total	6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Jones & L	1 J. Moorhead
Total	8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & L	3	Shoenberger & S	6
Reese G. & W	2	Lucy Fur	7
Lewis D. & Co	4	Lewis O. & P	2
Pgh F. & Iron Co	3	Isabella Fur	7
Graff B. & Co	6		
Total			42

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wr	14	Nimick & Co	5
J. Palmer & Son	9	Byers, McC & Co	9
W. Mullins &	2	Maloney & L & S	1
Laughlin & Co	16	Isabella Fur	10
W. Springer &	1		
Total			61

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 16.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 29¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 86¾c spot; 89a89¼c September; 90c October; No. 3 75c; rejected 61¾a 61¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 44¼c spot; 44¾c September. Oats dull; No. 2 30c spot or September. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, but generally lower; $17,35a17,45 spot and September; $17,25 October; has sold $17,25 September. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders offered at 6¼c. Bacon: shoulders 9a9¼c. Lard dull; $10,70 spot or September; $10,50 October.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat closed lower; 88¼c September, 89¾c October. Corn dull; 5c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork firm; about 5c higher. Lard easier; $10,62½ September.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Flour heavy; receipts 19,000 bbls; superfine western and State $3,90a4,20; common to good $4,30a 4,60; good to choice $5,15a7,50; extra Ohio $4,10a7,75; St. Louis $5,75a8,50. Rye flour and corn meal dull and nominal. Wheat dull; receipts 29,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee fair steamer 95c bid; prime do. $1,02 bid; other grades entirely nominal. Rye and Barley dull. Malt steady. Corn scarcely of prime checks business; receipts 25,000 bushels; western mixed hot and warm 53a56c; ungraded 54a56c; sail 56a59c. Oats steady; receipts 10,000 bushels; western mixed 32a43c. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 14¾a17¾c. Sugar firm. Molasses and Rice steady. Petroleum dull; crude 10¼a10¾c; refined 18¾a18¾c; cases 22¼a23c; naphtha, city, 11c. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin quiet. Pork steady at $18,50. Beef quiet; middles dull; western long clear 7¾c; city 10c. Lard dull; prime steam $10,82½a10,85; September $10,60a10,80. Butter steady; western 13a 25c. Cheese irregular at 3a9¼c. Whisky nominally $1,13a1,13½.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 16.—Refined petroleum 14@14½d.

ANTWERP, August 16.—Refined petroleum 37¼f.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton firm; 6-16@6 5-16d

HOME NEWS.

[illegible] are requested to notify the GAZETTE [illegible] at once, and the carelessness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by nearly stationary barometer, stationary to rising tempera ure, southeast to southwest winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains.

Residence Robbed.

The residence of Mr. John T Brown, on Sixth avenue, just below the GAZETTE office, was entered by sathief last night and $25 or $30 stolen.

Finger Amputated.

A ten year old son of Mr. John Hetzer, who resides on Spring Hill, Allegheny, had one of his hands badly crushed in a cider press on Tuesday evening. Drs. Smith and Ritchie were summoned and found it necessary to amputate the fingers.

On a Tear.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Louis Gulliver entered Culp's blacksmith shop on Grant avenue, Allegheny, and at once proceeded to knock Mr. Culp down. The latter then went out to call a policeman, as Gulliver was intoxicated, and during his absence Gulliver stuck his fist through half a dozen window panes, during which performance he received a wound in one of his arms by which an artery was severed. Officer Blakely removed him to the lock-up, and as he was bleeding very profusely, called in Dr. Cole and had the wound dressed. Gulliver will have a hearing this morning.

Allegheny Policemen in Trouble.

About two o'clock on Tuesday morning officers McBratney and Conch arrested two men on Ohio street, Allegheny, named Francis Boyd and Samuel S. Clark, on a charge of disorderly conduct. At the morning hearing Boyd was fined and Clark was discharged by the Mayor. Yesterday Boyd made information before Alderman Edgar charging officer McBratney with perjury, for swearing before Mayor Phillips that he had called him vile names. Clark also made information before the same alderman charging officer Conch with assault and battery. He alleges that the officer handled him pretty roughly as he was conveying him to the lock-up. Warrants were issued for both the officers.

TWO MORE.

A Boy Drowned at the New Gas Works —Another at the Forge.

Scarcely a day passes that there is not one or more cases of drowning reported, and this morning we have two more to add to the already long list of names of boys who have lost their lives while bathing in some one of the rivers.

Tuesday afternoon John Hunter, aged eight years, left his home on Mahan street, Tenth ward, in company with several other boys, and it appears went to the river to bathe, and while in the river, near the new gas works, he got beyond his depth, and was drowned. His companions returned home without him, but said nothing to his parents of what had occurred. His father becoming uneasy at his absence, in the evening started out in search of him, and finding some of the boys who had accompanied him, learned from them that the boy was drowned. Search was made for the body, but it was not recovered until about six o'clock this morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning returned.

Thomas Feely, a lad eleven years of age, was drowned just below the forge, in the Monongahela river, yesterday afternoon. He had gone in bathing and got beyond his depth. At last accounts his body had not been recovered. His parents live on Marion street.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Thrown From a Car and Dragged Twenty Feet by the Moving Train.

A terrible accident that will probably result fatally to a young brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, occurred at the yard near the outer depot, between five and six o'clock last evening. The victim of the mishap, whose name is Dunbar was engaged in coupling freight cars when the accident occured. He was standing on the narrow platform of one of the cars of a backing train, leaning forward with a coupling pin in his hand with which he was preparing to make connections with a number of cars, when the train gave a sudden jerk and he was precipitated violently to the side of the platform. By the fortunate occurrence was discovered by the engineer, young Dunbar was dragged about twenty feet by the moving train. When he was hurled from the platform his clothes became entangled in the iron railings of one of the cars, and in this shocking manner he was pulled over the rough rails. The train was checked as soon as the accident was discovered, and Dunbar was found in a terrible position. He was promptly conveyed to the [illegible] Lee Warding house, at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-second street, where it was found that besides being internally injured the unfortunate man's legs were considerably bruised and his heels lacerated in a fearful manner.

RURAL RETREATS.

"Waiting for the Wagon"—A Mother's Pleasure and a Child's Delight.

Having occasion to stay up until after daylight a few mornings since, a GAZETTE reporter was a witness of a very pleasant scene on Smithfield street, near the corner of Fifth avenue. Sitting upon the steps of the Custom House, as he passed down the street, were a pleasant-faced, attractive looking mother and a little girl about nine or ten years of age. Perhaps a quarter of an hour afterward, the reporter came back and noticed the couple still occupying the steps. this time they being busily engaged in getting away with the contents of an ample lunch basket. The strangers of these proceedings could with their attractive appearance, prompted the writer to stop at the City Hall steps and ask janitor Clawson if he could give an explanation of why they were there. He said he thought he could; that the woman was waiting for a wagon that she was waiting for one of the country mail carriers to come out to send her daughter with him to the country for a few days. Soon enough in a few minutes a dilapidated looking buggy was driven out of the Postoffice yard, and into it the child was placed and driven off, smiling with delight, while the mother after watching her darling's departure, wended her own way home, equally pleased at the prospect of pleasure awaiting the child.

There was very little in the circumstance, for the matter the pleasurable emotions it awoke in one from the contemplation of the happiness of the couple. They were evidently poor, and unable to expend much money in seeking the elixir of country air and change of scene, but yet both mother and child doubtless felt more real happiness than they would have experienced had they spent hundreds of dollars in a visit to some expensive summer resort.

THE STANLEY MURDER.

The Perpetrator of the Foul Deed Said to be in Pittsburgh—$200 Reward Offered for His Arrest and Conviction.

There is strong evidence against John Armstrong for the murder of old Mr. Standley, the peddler, at New Castle, on Tuesday night last. Chief of Police Cook arrived in the city yesterday morning in search of him, having heard that he had been seen in this city, in the vicinity of the Diamond market, a few days since. Mr. Cook had been through the eastern part of Ohio. It is said that this man Armstrong, who had been suspected of the foul deed shortly after the body of the murdered man was found, is a man of very bad character. On the night of the murder he took Stanley into a small shanty which he had rented two weeks ago. The peddler was known to have about $300 in his possession. Where he met Armstrong is not known, but they were observed going to Armstrong's place on Monday night, and at 11 P M those living in the adjoining apartments heard them in conversation. The next morning Armstrong was found locking the door with a padlock. The neighbors supposed Stanley had gone out at an earlier hour but on Sunday a foul stench came from the room and Chief of Police Cook broke open the door, when he was startled by seeing the dead body of Stanley on the bed in an advanced state of decomposition. An old fashioned wagon hammer, the handle of iron, lay on the floor and it is supposed the death blow was delt with this weapon, while a piece of bed cord, which lay on the floor was doubtless used to strangle what life remained in the unfortunate victim. The mark of the hammer was discovered on the temple of the deceased. Armstrong is about forty-five years old. Two hundred dollars has been offered for his arrest. He is a Canadian by birth, has brown hair, short whiskers, no moustache, is five feet six or seven inches high, slightly round shouldered, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. He wore a barred flannel shirt, a Scotch mixed suit, and black stiff-crimmed low crowned hat. The murdered man is supposed to have a wife and two sons residing in this city, with whom he has not been living for some time. An officer has been dispatched to Freeport, Pa., where it is said, a brother of Armstrong is residing.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Beaver College.

The attention of those having children or wards to educate is called to the new advertisement of this college in to-day's paper. The school is in a vigorous condition.

BREVITIES.

····Yesterday was another red hot day, the thermometer ranging in the nineties.

····Gas pipes are being laid on the lower portion of Penn avenue by the Consolidated Company.

····A brakeman at Brinton station had an arm broken by being jostled from the top of a car yesterday afternoon.

····Mr. Davis, a resident of Pike street, on Tuesday evening fell down a stairway, and received a dangerous cut in the head.

····We acknowledge the receipt from John R. Nagle & Co., of Cambridge, Mass., of two copies of the official catalogue of the Centennial Exposition.

····The paving on Lowry street, Troy Hill, was a very poor job. There are deep ruts in it and the street is in a worse condition than the worst country road.

····The glass manufacturers have failed to obtain equitable rates from the railroad authorities, and matters remain the same as before the conference between the two.

····Mr. Joseph Parks, the lady who attempted suicide by shooting herself, at East Conemaugh, Sunday, is improving rapidly, and her recovery is now hoped for.

····The Street Commissioner of the Eastern district, Allegheny, should attend to putting Lowry street, Troy Hill, in passable condition. It is worse than any country road.

····The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Samuel B. Kinney, yesterday, who died suddenly at Bollman & Garrison's foundry, Twenty-ninth ward, Tuesday, of heart disease.

····One night last week a little son of Mr. McCabe, a contractor residing on Thirty-third street, walked out of an upper story window while in a somnambulistic state, falling to the ground below, breaking one of his arms.

····We hope those who are enjoying the cool breezes of our many watering places will not forget us poor fellows who are sweltering during the day and kept busy killing mosquitoes during the night. 'Tis awful.

····Water pipes are being laid on Ravine street, from Branch street, Troy Hill to Gang avenue, to connect Hemlocktown with the water pipes on Branch street. It is necessary that water should be furnished the people in Hemlocktown.

····An effort was made Tuesday evening to raise a Tilden and Hendricks pole on Penn avenue, East End, but it would not go up. The first attempt failed for want of sufficient force, and at the second attempt the pole fell and broke in two.

····A circular is in distribution by the Pennsylvania railroad authorities containing a list of the hotels in Philadelphia, with their capacity, location, rates per day, &c., with the pledge of the hotel keepers not to increase the rate during the Centennial.

····Three saloon keepers in the Third ward, Allegheny, named Conrad Eisenhauer, Hartman Koch and F. & T. Patterson, were arrested yesterday afternoon, on charges of selling liquor to minors, preferred by Chief Ross. They will have their hearings on next Monday afternoon.

····Mr. A. A. Gutman, of the *Saturday Critic*, has sent us a copy of his pamphlet which treats in humorous prose and verse of whar'age, river men's rights and other subjects. Its most notable article relates to J hn McKee's sylvan tour, which is profusely and pertinently illustrated. The book is sold for fifteen cents.

····A Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been appointed to seek legal advice as to whether it will be legal to appoint trustees to take charge of the Northwestern Railroad. Work will not be commenced on the road until $500,000 or thereabouts have been raised. At present about one-half this amount has been pledged.

····John McKenna, a man seventy years of age, died Tuesday night at 267 Second avenue. He was a drinking man, and not feeling well, went home early in the afternoon. When he got to the door of the house he fell and had to be carried in. During the night he died. A Coroner's jury found a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, caused by heat.

····The Butler County Centennial Harvest Home will be held three miles south of Butler, on the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road, September 1st and 2nd. A beautiful grove of three hundred acres has been procured. Parties wishing to take their own rig will find a pleasant drive on the plank road, and those preferring to go by rail will find plenty of conveyance at the depot going direct to the grounds.

····A committee has been appointed which will meet at Louis Schmidt's place, on Twelfth street, South Side, to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for quoits, barbecue and other sports, such as climbing greased poles, sack races, catching greased hogs, &c., at Castle Shannon, on the 8th of September. The Committee of Arrangements is very large, and comprises the best citizens of the South Side, most of them being Germans.

····A man came into this office yesterday and asked for a Wheeling paper. He was locked upon as an unusually verdant specimen of the attache of the GAZETTE, none of whom spoke a word, but all of whom wondered what he could want with it. The idea of desiring a Wheeling paper. There were plenty of Pittsburgh papers lying around him. He was furnished with a copy of the *Intelligencer* and we haven't heard yet what its effect was.

····The officers of the fast line which arrived from the East at 7:20 yesterday morning, were somewhat startled by the strange conduct of a passenger, who for nearly two hours maintained a very erect and immovable position, viewing one object. On the arrival of the train in this city, when the passengers left the car, this individual still remained in the same position. The train employes then approached him, and found that he was suffering from a fit. He was properly cared for.

PERSONAL.

***Congressman Hopkins arrived home yesterday morning.

***Dr. Fundenburg returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to Rhine cruise.

***Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., of this city, is on his way home from Europe. One of his last acts before leaving England was to visit the aged parents of Col. Realf, of the *Commercial*, at whose home he spent a day.

***James K. P. Duff, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Committee, is a young lawyer, living in the Twenty-eighth ward, and two years ago ran for District Attorney against Col. Montooth, being defeated by but few votes.

***The Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia, has given a call to Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College. We know not what Dr. Hays' intentions may be, but we do know that throughout his entire pastorate there will be unanimous opposition to his retirement from his present position.—*Banner.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SAMUEL MEGER, arrested some time since on a charge of opening letters addressed to Mr. Oppenheimer, had a hearing before Commissioner McCandless yesterday, and was discharged.

ELIZABETH LEUY was charged before Alderman McMasters yesterday with the larceny of a lot of lace, ribbons, etc., to the value of $100 from Mr. B. Renack. She was a domestic in Mr. R.'s family, and when she left the articles were missing and afterwards found in her possession. She gave bail for her appearance at Court.

PETER QUINNETT made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging Wm. Albin *alias* Lidlingwell with the larceny of a buggy. It is the man who was arrested in Butler a few days since for stealing a horse from Mr. Beall, of Uniontown. He was in jail on the latter charge and a commitment was lodged against him.

BRIGDET NOLAN alleges that she went into a saloon on Wylie street to get her morning bitters yesterday morning, and while taking her drink James Ford came in and asked her to treat, which she refused to do, whereupon he assaulted her, catching her by the hair and dragging her round the room. Alderman McMasters, who is in favor of woman's rights, thinking Bridget ought to be allowed to take her drink in peace if she desires to, issued a warrant for Ford.

DAVID BURNS made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Fremont Clever with aggravated assault and battery. Burns is foreman at Glass' bakery on Wylie street, and Clever a politician on the Wylie and Pennsylvania Passenger railway, and has been in the habit, it is alleged, of going into the bakery and helping himself to whatever he wanted. Mr. Glass directed his foreman to put him out if he came in any more, and yesterday he was ejected as he alleged, in a rough manner, whereupon he struck Burns with a brick. He was committed to jail for a hearing.

BASE BALL.

A Letter From the Victorious Juniors —Pratt's First Pitch for the Cincinnati Reds—Notes From the Field in General.

The ball is continually kept tossing, and as the close of the season draws nigh, the clubs both in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are making arrangements to secure contests with some of the leading nines.

The Liddell Junior club is daily adding fame to its reputation. Some of the Eastern papers, especially those of Harrisburg, speak very encouragingly of this organization. The following epistle was received from one of the members of the club, which gives a full account of their tour up to the 13th inst.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We arrived in Altoona on Wednesday evening and played the next day with the Experts of that place. When you play in Altoona, you are obliged to play with the whole town, umpire included. We were defeated there by a score of 19 to 7. We arrived in Harrisburg on Thursday night, and were matched against the America on Friday afternoon, defeating them by a score of 13 to 9. We also defeated the Atlantic of the same place on Saturday, 17 to 16. Every club we have contested against yet are composed of men, but they call themselves juniors, although there is a great deal of difference between them and ourselves as juniors. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* complimented us very highly, stating that we are the best junior club they have ever seen. As an idea of how we are appreciated, I will just state that a prominent gentleman of Harrisburg desires us to play ten games for him at the leading cities of the country, he paying all our expenses and allowing us half the gate receipts. We play the Keystone, of Lancaster, to-morrow, and from thence we hie to Philadelphia. We play the Harrisburg America and Atlantic on our return trip, having a good guarantee.

Yours respectfully,

A. MORELAND

About a week ago it was mentioned that Al. Pratt, whom all interested in the National game hereabouts well know, had been made a liberal offer to pitch for the Cincinnati Red Stockings. After a few days' deliberation Pratt accepted the offer, and on Monday he participated in a contest between the Reds and Columbus Buckeyes, at the latters headquarters. The game resulted in a defeat for the Reds by a score of 8 to 3. In fact, to Pratt's pitching the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says:

"Manager George Keck refused to disclose the identity of the great unknown pitcher whom he intended to 'bring out' at Columbus yesterday. Nevertheless, it announced in our last issue that it was probably Pratt, and Pratt it was. The 'Mysterious Legitimate' did not make a decided hit, although the Buckeyes made eight base 'hits' off his pitching, and with a very dead ball at that. We have nothing to say of Pratt, but leave the future to decide whether his acquisation is a tower of strength to the Red Stockings. The Columbus *Dispatch* speaks more favorably:

"Pratt, the new pitcher of the Reds, pitched his opening game with them here, and the 'great unknown' was generalized to the fact that he has not practiced during the past three or four years, did tolerably well."

The Indianapolis club telegraphed to Junkin to come on at a salary of $150 per month till the end of the season. He has refused the offer and will remain with the Standards, which club will start on an extensive tour September 4th.

The Allegheny play the Standards of Wheeling to-morrow.

The morning and evening paper reporters will play their long looked for game at Grove Station, at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, and all other clubs are hereby warned to keep off the grounds, at their *peril*. The respective nines will be made up of newspaper men, and an interesting game may be looked for.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.*)

W. G. Lee was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district Fifth ward, Allegheny, vice Walter Glass, resigned.

Voluntary assignment of Wm. League to S. S. Friedly. Petition presented and James Hemphill and J. R. Hutchinson appointed appraisers.

Voluntary assignment of R. C. Snowden to J. P. Waddell. Final account of the assignee confirmed absolutely, and A. S. Miller, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of the assignee.

Court Brevities

SUIT was entered in Common Please No. 2, yesterday, by Samuel C. Clark against Adline Couch to recover damages for false arrest and imprisonment. Capias issued.

IN THE matter of the writ of *habeas corpus* against Neil and Margaret Devlin, which was argued yesterday, the Court remanded Joseph Murray to the custody of the defendents, who are his uncle and grand mother, and with whom he prefers to live, and who are able and willing to care and provide for him.

GEORGE J. POPE, instituted an action in trespass against Henry Burns, Adeline Burns and Sheriff Fife, claiming damages in the sum of $5,000 in the alle.ed the defendants obtained judgement against one Henry Muschky, upon which they caused an execution to issue and levied upon the property of plaintiff in his stationary store on Wylie street, which was sold, defendants giving an indemnifying bond to the Sheriff.

IN THE matter of the *quo warrants* proceedings of the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Christopher Magee vs. W. C. McCarthy, requiring the defendant to show by what authority he held the office of Mayor of Pittsburgh, in which proceedings were begun over a year ago, a decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Sterrett as follows: "August 16, 1876.—This cause came on to be heard and, on argument of counsel and upon consideration thereof it is ordered that judgment be entered in favor of the defendant."

THE returns on the writs of *habeas corpus* and certiorari in the case of Barney Clark, James Rodgers, Emma Twitchell and Elizabeth Connors, were made to Common Pleas court No. 1, Judges Sterrett, Stowe, and Collier all on the bench. The petitioners had all been committed to the Work House on charges preferred by Mayor McCarthy. The first three named were represented by William Reardon, Esq., and the other by T. H. Davis, Esq. Clark was arrested at Uniontown for a pawn shop, attempting to pawn a watch that had been stolen. He stated when arrested that he had got the watch from three men from Chicago, whom the officers had been watching for several days, but were missed and taken back to Chicago, and Clark was committed for vagrancy. Rodgers came here from Ohio, and his actions caused the police to arrest him. The women were arrested in a house of prostitution and were committed for vagrancy. The court after hearing the cases discharged all the prisoners, Judge Stowe remarking that if the men had been committed as suspicious characters they would have been remanded, and if the women were guilty of any offense it was one that should be tried by a jury.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Accident at Steubenville.

Yesterday morning Matthew Brogue, of the Sixth ward, this city, had his leg crushed under a car wheel at Steubenville, Ohio. The *Herald* of that city says: "At about 11:30 o'clock to-day a lad of about thirteen years of age, who was on the tramp from Pittsburgh, undertook to jump on the postal car at the corner of the Pan-handle road and Market street. The consequence of this undertaking was that his right leg got under the wheel of a car, and was literally pulverized from about the middle of the thigh down to the foot. In fact had it not been for the almost instantaneous stoppage of the train by the engineer promptly applying the air brakes, the lad would have been crushed to death. He was gathered up and laid on the pavement and Drs. Hammond, Hill and Blackburn staunched the blood. The boy was then removed to the railroad hospital, where Drs. Stanton and Shane gave him efficient surgical attention.

The boy bore his terrible misfortune with heroic fortitude. Only once he seemed to weaken a little as he gazed at his terribly mangled limb, and asked if something could not be given him to put him to sleep. In conversation with our reporter, he said his name was Matthew Brogue, that he resided near the "Hardscrabble" glass works, near Pittsburgh. He was seeking to take a western tour of free rides, when he met with this fearful accident."

A Serious Accident.

On Tuesday evening a man whose name was not ascertained, met with a terrible accident, that will probably be attended with fatal results. He was engaged at repairing an elevator in a new building on Forty-sixth street when one of the weights of the machine, weighing seven hundred pounds, broke loose from the rope by which it was suspended, and descended upon the back of the unfortunate man, forcing his breast against the platform. Before assistance reached him he had almost breathed his last. He was conveyed to his home, where it was observed that he was internally injured. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

Stocks at Auction.

The following stocks will be sold Friday evening, 18th inst., at Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Stock Sales Rooms, at 8 o'clock P. M.:

10 Shares Masonic Bank.
20 Shares German American Insurance Company.
5 Shares Allegheny Savings Bank.
25 Shares Allegheny Savings Bank.
25 Shares American Insurance Company.
31 Shares Manchester Savings Bank.
28 Shares Enterprise Savings Bank.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Her Pretty Teeth were pearly white
With SOZODONT,
Her breath was sweet as summer's night,
With SOZODONT,
And e'en her rosy gums were bright
With SOZODONT.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE APPLETONS' GREAT WORK.

The Men, Women and Children Engaged in making the American Cyclopedia.

(From the New York Evening Post, June 24, '76.)

A literary work, in sixteen royal octave volumes, which has engaged the services of two editors-in-chief, six associate editors, twenty-four revisers, and more than five hundred contributors, has occupied three years in preparation, and even before completion secured forty five thousand subscribers, and returned to its publishers more than $4,000,000 while the last volume is still in press, is an object of more than ordinary interest.

The purpose of the editors of the new edition of APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA has been to put the work published in 1857-'63 fully abreast of the times, and thus to present a panoramic view of all human knowledge.

The work of the editors begins by selecting a staff of assistants and revisers, fifteen or twenty of whom work regularly day after day in the publishing house on Broadway. To each writer, whether in New York or out of it, his subject or subjects are assigned, and in a short time the manuscripts begin to come in; but no article contributed to the Cyclopædia appears there as at first written. Each passes successively through the hands of three or four scholars, who exercise their skill and learning in examining, amending, and sifting its contents. Accuracy is the very first consideration, and no pains are spared to secure it. After the article has been set up in type, the proof is subject to several additional revisions, and those contributions which deal with biographical and geographical matters receive no less than ten distinct and careful reexaminations. Expressions of opinion on controverted points of science, politics, or theology, are cut out forthwith; the very latest information on the subject in hand is appended; an American point of view in distinction from an English, French, or German one, is steadfastly maintained; and where the style of writing is heavy or obscure it is made simple, forcible, and attractive. When the facts are incomplete they are supplemented; when partially or inaccurately stated they are amended and corrected; when out of date they are discarded; when badly expressed they are expressed well.

After the author and editor come the compositor, the stereotyper, the pressman and the binder. The large factory in Brooklyn would teach most persons more things in an hour than they could forget in a lifetime. There are nine color cylinder printing-machines, each of which can fold daily twelve thousand large sheets three times, while even the most active and experienced young woman thinks herself smart and wins for herself credit if she can dispose of four hundred sheets in an hour. There is the smashing-machine, which hammers the leaves close and flat, after they have been collected into a volume from the gathering-table, compressing their contents into a third their former size. There is the sawing-machine, which saws across the backs of those volumes five openings large enough to admit the twine with which they are fastened; and the peculiarly constructed sewing-machine—a recent American invention, by which half the cost of hand-sewing is saved—which sews each leaf securely in its place, and does the work as rapidly and as loidly almost as a loom, and sends its shuttle between every two sheets as regularly and deftly as could be wished. There is the cutting-machine, which trims off first the fore edges, and then, by a single stroke, the two glued and rounded, cuts off the ends of the volumes also. There is the backing machine, which spreads out the backs with a roller, and makes an indentation for the boards of each. There is the stamping-machine, which stamps the covers according to any desired pattern, and the hydraulic press, which squeezes the finished books, as they lie on their sides, until they are dry.

If the returns from such a work are large, the outlay is large too. Every page of printed matter means from $10 to $50 to the writer of it; so that the average cost of preparing the matter for each volume of 800 pages is no less than $24,000. To this must be added $6,000 as the average cost of the illustrations. Before the printer sees the book it has cost there $30,000 for the first cost of type-setting and of stereotype and electrotype plates is about $6,000 per volume; that of printing, etc., $11,000 per volume. The cost of binding depends, of course, upon the kind of material used; about one-eighth of the copies sold are bound in cloth, about two-eighths in half morocco. In filling the orders already received nearly three million pounds of paper have been used in the printing and binding, and binding, more than seven hundred men, women, boys, and girls, are employed.

AN ALLEGHENY FIRE.

A Portion of McKown, Thompson & Co.'s Varnish Works Burned—Accident to an Engine.

At twenty minutes past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 57, followed a few minutes later by a second alarm from the same box. The cause of these two alarms was the breaking out of fire in the Varnish Works on East street near the intersection of Madison avenue. The department was on hand promptly and soon succeeded in getting control of and extinguishing the fire. The main building which is a large brick structure, the roof and rear part of which were badly damaged, and a large shed was entirely destroyed. The buildings belonged to William Burns, whose loss is fully covered by insurance. Part of the building was occupied by McKeown, Thompson & Co., for the purpose of making varnish, and the balance was occupied by Mr. McEwen for manufacturing concentrated lye. The fire was caused by a kettle of the lye-making materials catching fire, which set fire to the buildings. The entire loss will not exceed $5000.

As the Columbia Engine was turning the corner of Ohio and East streets, on the way to the fire, it upset, and was very badly damaged. The driver, Joseph Mears, who was trapped in the seat, was thrown violently to the ground by the seat breaking off the engine, and badly bruised. George Coup, the foreman who was in charge of the hose carriage, had one of his legs somewhat injured. Fortunately neither of the men was severely injured. The engine was so badly damaged that it had to be taken to the machine shop in half a dozen pieces.

The cause of the accident was that the driver did not check up slow enough when turning the corner, and the street car track being wet the engine slid some distance before the wheels left the track.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Opening Saturday—The Work Progressing — Applications for Space Still Being Received.

Both managers and exhibitors have been hard at work the past forty-eight hours and will continue their labors until noon Saturday, in order to be ready for the opening of the big show at that time. The work is progressing as rapidly as possible, and the managers hope to have everything in readiness by to-morrow evening, so as to give the exhibitors a fair chance to arrange their goods for exhibition before the opening. Many of the exhibitors were at work yesterday arranging the space allotted to them, and the noise of the hammer and saw could be heard in every part of the building. Notwithstanding the time fixed for the opening has passed, applications for space by persons desiring to become exhibitors are still being received, and will continue to come in, we presume, for the next week. The balloon, we learn, is completed and in readiness for a voyage Saturday afternoon. Saturday evening there will be a grand promenade concert in the building.

Reputation Maintained.

Few there be that have not some pleasant recollections of the old and reputable firm of Littell & Mechling, the main-spring to which was, until lately, the latter named of the firm, and not only maintained its honorable reputation, but has increased the good report of the house until it now ranks second to none of its kind in the city. Attentive and careful in the selection of his liquors, the stock is the maximum of excellence and purity. Those who are enfeebled and debilitated by the sultry heats of midsummer, and who require a gentle tonic or stimulant, would do better by far to use Littell's pure and unadulterated whiskies than any of the thousand and one impure and unwholesome bitters that flood the market. Next to goodness of quality comes variety of brand. This Littell's has in stock and popular brands of foreign and domestic liquors are kept constantly on hand and sold at close margins. Therefore for generous treatment, and excellence of stock call at Littell's, No. 237 Liberty street.

Business Men

Should take their meals at Kinder Blair's, 93 Fifth avenue. Good food, cleanliness and comfort are the specialties. Plenty always on the tables. Special arrangements to those taking meals by the week. Call and investigate for yourself. Try Mr. Blair's "spread" once, and you will want no other.

PITTSBURGH Pa., August 16th, 1876.

It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others in reference to the far-seeing Glasses furnished to his customers by Mr. Kornblum, and can from personal experience recommend his judgment and skill in selecting such as are best adopted to the wants of each.

Very Respectfully,
GEORGE S. SCHWARTZ,
General Insurance Agent,
56 Fifth avenue.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

A Timely Warning.

The attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh is called to a person by the name of Mrs. Williams, begging from door to door for assistance for one Cath. Curey. Mrs. Williams is a fraud, and will be dealt with accordingly if caught.

G. L. BRAUN,
Secretary Gurdians of the Poor.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Items of the State of Trade in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

(From the American Manufacturer.)

THE condition of trade among our rolling mills is of two extremes—some are full and some are empty.

THE nail department of Chess, Smyth & Co., which had been idle for some time before, started again on the 9th.

GARRISON & Co., shipped a few days ago a pair of rolls that were 9 feet 2 inches long, 30 inches in diameter, and weighed 27 tons.

MOST of our foundries are "enjoying" easy times. The oldest inhabitant does not remember when business was so decidedly flat as at present.

A. HARTUPEE now has, or will shortly have, facilities for turning out oil engines by the dozen. An order for one hundred is said to be on his books now.

THERE are but three idle oil refineries in this city now. The Cosmos, the Vesta, and the National, which ceased operations in the early part of the month.

THE Pittsburgh Wire Works, James R. Taylor & Co., produce one million two hundred thousand square feet of wire goods per annum. They find markets in all parts of the country.

LINDSAY & MCCUTCHEON will proceed to put up a new mill building as soon as things can be got in readiness for it. This will be a substantial building, and in keeping with the balance of their convenient and modern works.

LUCY FURNACE has been blown out, preparatory to the work of relining. It will be relined with the brick intended for the new furnace, thus necessitating the ordering of a new lining for No. 2, the building of which will be pushed forward.

THE Pittsburgh Chain and Car Link Company is rapidly fitting up its extensive establishment at New Brighton. New machinery of the best kinds is being put in. A few Eastern capitalists have got control of the company, and no expense will be spared to perfect its manufacturing facilities.

THE new bread pan mill of Lewis, Dalzell & Co. is now turning out 5,000 pans a day. The pans are made entirely by machinery and are without a seam. One machine cuts the plate, another presses it into shape, and the third fastens the wire at the rim. The demand for these pans is so great that recently the firm had to buy sheet iron, their own mill not making it fast enough.

THE Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company now have two twenty-four pot steel melting furnaces, and in addition thirteen crucible holes. A very large addition is about to be built to this establishment in the way of a new building 65x148 feet for the purpose of accommodating their increasing trade, and to enable them to make additional articles in their line of trade. Several foreigners who have lately visited this establishment, and who are very familiar with steel casting as carried on in Europe, have been astonished at the variety and character of the material turned out at the place.

THE Western iron and nail manufacturers held meetings in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week for the consideration of matters that are of vital interest to the trade, and among themselves almost universally agreed to be of the opinion that never was there such unanimity in the history of any trade when there existed a necessity for unanimity, firmness and such individual dealing as would beget mutual confidence, surely such a time these bodies are now face to face with. And if they have had to relax from the intentions of three months ago when they came together with resolutions suitable for an extreme case, they are not to be found among them who are too weak to stand, too blind to see aright, or too cowardly to manfully stand with their brethren who desire to form themselves for the good of all.

POLITICAL.

Doings of Republicans—The Democratic County Committee.

The Fourteenth ward Republicans effected a permanent organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club Tuesday evening. Dr. B. C. Christy was elected President, M. W. Mead Secretary and H. H. McCormick Treasurer. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, some seventy names being added to the list of the marching club. Messrs. Shee, Frazier, W. C. Morsland, Esq., and Hon. H. H. McCormick entertained the meeting with inspiring and patriotic speeches, giving assurance of a large majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Capt. Wm. Shee was elected Captain of the marching club, Robert McAdams, First Lieutenant; and Oscar Tonner, Second Lieutenant.

It is said that the Democratic voters of the Second precinct, Third ward, is defective, the names of a number of prominent citizens being omitted.

The Republicans of Chartiers and Mansfield boroughs organized a Hayes and Wheeler club Tuesday evening. Dr. W. C. Parker was called to the chair and John McCready was chosen Secretary. The following officers were elected: Captain, A. J. McQuiston; First Lieutenant, Charles Bedell; Second Lieutenant, James Carnahan; Third Lieutenant, John Pike; Orderly Sergeant, Wm. Miller.

The Democratic County Executive Committee met for organization yesterday forenoon. They first gathered at the Central Hotel, but the room given them there not being large enough, they adjourned to Emerald Hall, on Diamond alley. D. D. Bailey was elected Chairman by acclamation, but positively declined to serve, and another election was held, Mr. J. K. McQuiston, Jr., and W. J. Weldin (the ex-Speaker) and T. J. Keenan. Messrs. W. E. Giles, V. E. Pauline and A. Fitzpatrick were elected Secretaries, Mr. Uzziah Stewart, like Chairman Bailey, declining a re-election.

There will be a meeting of the *Grand Central Club* at W. C. Cooke quarters, No. 51 West Diamond, Allegheny, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

The Republicans of the Thirty-second ward held a preliminary meeting on Tuesday evening and will meet again next Saturday evening to perfect the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward will meet at the Franklin street school house on Friday evening to perfect the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club.

The Nationalities Club, of which Charles Jeremy Chairman, will meet this afternoon at two o'clock at headquarters.

A safe stand-by for the family during the season of Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Diarrhœa, and all Bowel Complaints, is Dr. SCHERER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL—of admitted efficacy, and if occasion should arise sure to prove useful. 25 cents and 50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Colored Voters in the Southern States to be Protected at the Polls—Instructions from the Secretary of War to the General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Secretary Cameron has written the following to Gen. Sherman:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 15, 1876.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. A.:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States, on the 10th inst., passed the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

WHEREAS, The right of suffrage prescribed by the Constitution of the several States is subject to the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"Article 15, section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

AND WHEREAS, The right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States and citizens thereof;

AND WHEREAS, It is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, restrained and controled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated—

AND WHEREAS, All citizens without distinction of race or class or color are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case where such attempts occurred, or that may thereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosec